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VOLUME XLVII. TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FLAMES ON THE PRAIRIE.

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN NORTHWESTERN KANSAS.

The Counties of Phillips and Norton Swept by a Flood of Flame, Destroying Farm Houses, Cattle, Horses, Etc.—Fifteen Lives Reported to Have Been Lost—The Blaze Raging Furiously at Last Accounts—Destruction of Property Near Pittsburg, at New York, and Elsewhere.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 11.—[Special.]—Destructive prairie fires are raging in Northwest Kansas, in Phillips and Norton Counties. From the best information obtainable the fire started Saturday night at a point south of Edmond, in Norton County, and swept everything before it—houses, barns, fences, etc. The flames crossed the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad at Edmond, destroyed a half-dozen houses at that point, then, veering northwest, struck the Village of Densmore, a railway station between Logan and Lenora, the terminus of the road, licking up houses, barns, fences, and telegraph-poles in its path. From there it again veered north of northwest to Norcatur, a small hamlet in Norton County, and at last accounts was sweeping in uncontrollable fury in the direction of Rawlins, the adjoining county on the west.

No less than fifteen persons were burned to death by the fires which, starting near Nicodemus, Graham County, swept northwest on an air-line into Norton County, destroying everything in their path, which in places was from two and a half to seven miles wide—a great roaring sea of flame rolling in tremendous sheets under the impetus of the high wind which prevailed all day Saturday and night. Starting on the South Fork of the Solomon River in Graham County the fire swept north to the North Fork, which it crossed at Edmond, a station on the Central Branch Railroad in Norton County, and at last accounts it was still sweeping towards the northwest diagonally across Norton County in the direction of Decatur, the adjoining county on the west, carrying destruction and death in its path. Thousands of head of stock of all kinds have been burned, and thousands of tons of hay, corn, and wheat, and from 100 to 175 houses and barns have been destroyed. The people living along the line of the fire have been left homeless and destitute. It is impossible as yet to learn the names of those who perished in the flames, as the telegraph poles are burned and the wires are not in working order. Tremendous excitement prevails all through the burnt district, which extends a distance of over sixty miles in length by two and a half to seven in width, with the fire still spreading west and northwest.

A large number of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs have been destroyed, and considerable suffering among the people exists on account of the fires. Relief will be forwarded to them at once from towns east of the fire-line.

The fire is still raging furiously, and the people along its path are terror-stricken. The interruption to the telegraph service between Greenleaf and Edmond prevents the obtaining of further details.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., April 11.—[Special.]—Reports of loss of property from prairie fires during the terrible wind-storm of Friday and Saturday continue to come in. Eighteen miles west of this city a tremendous fire started and swept the country for miles. Henry Stallins, George Faller, John Jacobson, and T. M. Hall lost their houses and contents, also their barns, farm machinery, grain, stock, and several horses. James Hutchinson, C. E. Greelan, W. S. Brooks, William Igo, and Edward Walker lost their barns and contents. Other losses are indefinitly reported. It was the most destructive fire that ever visited this part of the country and the total loss will exceed $100,000. An immense amount of hay was destroyed fifteen miles south of this city. Herbert Sullivan lost his barns filled with grain and farm machinery, all outbuildings, and twenty head of stock. Dr. Rouse lost the finest barn in the county, filled with grain. G. W. Palmer lost a barn and contents near Egan. James Hamlin, a wealthy farmer, lost everything he possessed, including buildings and stock.

THE RECORD OF FIRES.

Thirty-five Families at Spring Gardenborough, Pa., Burned Out.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 11.—A disastrous fire at Spring Gardenborough this afternoon destroyed twenty-one frame houses, rendering thirty-five families homeless. The fire started in Michael Waldschmidt's soap factory and was caused by the boiling over of a kettle of fat. The building, which was frame, was soon enveloped in flames, which spread with lightning-like rapidity to large rows of small wooden dwellings adjoining it on either side. The Allegheny Fire Department responded to the alarm, but before the engines reached the scene the fire was beyond control, and in a short time the soap factory and twenty-one dwellings were in ruins. The occupants of the houses had barely time to escape with their lives and were unable to save any of their household goods. They are all poor people, and the loss will fall heavily upon them. Tonight the thirty-five families, numbering over 100 persons, are without shelter, and many of them are being cared for by the neighbors. The loss is estimated at about $30,000, on which there is a small insurance. Spring Gardenborough is a small place just outside the limits of Allegheny City.

Firemen Fatally Injured.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A fire broke out in a six-story iron-front building at Canal and Mulberry streets. Heywood Bros., furniture makers, occupied the first floor and a portion of the upper part of the building. Nelson, [illegible] & Co., furniture dealers, occupied the second floor. The fourth and fifth floors were used by Louis Wagner & Co. as a paper-box factory. On the floor above was the [illegible]ington Folding-Bed Company. The fire was confined to the upper portion of the building. Two firemen fell down an elevator shaft during the fight against the flames. [illegible] will probably die. Alfred Shaler, another, had a leg broken. Two other firemen were overcome with smoke and were rendered unconscious. The total loss is estimated at $80,000.

Flames in a New York Drug House.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the basement of No. 203 Broadway, occupied, with the store above, by [illegible]man & Co., druggists. The fire was quickly subdued. It was caused by the gas from a disconnected pipe of the soda fountain igniting from the lamp of a plumber. An explosion followed, wrecking the store, and flames broke out at once. Thomas [illegible]nessy of Truck No. 1 fell through a [illegible] and broke his right leg. He was removed to Chambers Street Hospital. Hege[illegible] & Co. had a stock valued at $90,000. Their loss is said to be $75,000, fully covered by insurance. All their prescription books were destroyed and cannot be replaced.

Actor Accidentally Shot by a Super.

[illegible], Mass., April 11.—James M. Ward, the [illegible] comedian, who began an engagement tonight at the Bijou Theatre in his play "The Red [illegible]," was painfully wounded during the third act by a supernumerary named Cohee. In this [illegible] Ward as Rody, the hero, in attempting to escape from prison, is shot. Cohee, in discharging his gun, aimed too low, and the charge of [illegible] penetrated Ward's breast, striking and [illegible] the breast-bone. The curtain was lowered and the injured man removed behind the scenes, where physicians were summoned. The audience was apprised of the accident and dismissed. The physicians succeeded in removing the paper wadding from the wound, but say that Mr. Ward cannot return to the stage for several weeks.

BAPTIZING THE CABINET BABY.

The Christening of Miss Dorothy Whitney a Gorgeous Event in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—[Special.—The Cabinet baby—now Dorothy Whitney—was christened this afternoon at St. John's Episcopal Church. Count de Janisch, Mr. Endicott, and Dr. Ruth of the navy acted as ushers. A pretty feature of the christening, and an unusual one, was the presence of four godmothers, daughters of Cabinet officers—Miss Endicott, Miss Vilas, Miss Lamar, and Miss Bayard. Madam Reuterskiold, wife of the Swedish Minister, bore the child into the church, while after the ceremony the little one was given in Mrs. Whitney's arms. Secretary Whitney stood sponsor by proxy for Col. Oliver Payne, who is now abroad, and who is the guardian of all of Mrs. Whitney's children. The entrance of the christening party by the side door near the chancel was announced by the surpliced choir singing an Easter carol by Rockwell. Sullivan's lullaby, "O, Hush Thee, My Baby," was chanted as little Dorothy, having been received into the church, was given into her mother's arms. The choir chanted a recessional carol by Barnaby, after which the church was rapidly emptied, a portion of those present lingering for a close view of the font, which was dressed with large Easter lilies massed from the floor, while above the lilies, extending from the centre of the font, poised a dove. Following the service at the church was a cradle party, or afternoon tea, from half-past 5 to 7 o'clock, at Secretary Whitney's residence in I street. The baby, who conducted herself beautifully throughout the ceremony, did not come down to the parlors until just before the close of the reception, but then received enough compliments and attention to have turned many older and wiser heads. Dorothy's dress was an exceedingly simple one of fine sheer bishop's lawn, trimmed with narrow insertion and edge of Valenciennes lace. The famous christening drink caudle was served in the supper-room, where an elegant feast of ices, charlotte russe, strawberries, and light refreshments was also served. On entering the ball-room the guests were met by a bevy of pretty children dressed as flower-girls in white muslin frocks, pink sashes and ribbons, and bearing in quaint-looking baskets, tied with pink ribbons, the loveliest little mementos of the occasion. These were egg-shaped boxes of white moire, lined with satin and filled with tiny bon-bons shaped like eggs. On the outer lid of the box was "Dorothy Payne Whitney, Easter Monday, April 11, 1887," together with a pretty design of Cupid riding a rod of Easter lily. Those assisting Mrs. Whitney to receive were Mrs. Lawrence Hopkins, Miss Weddell, Miss Mitchell, Miss Bancroft, Miss Stout, Miss Julia Stockton, Miss Schley, Miss Endicott, Miss Lamar, Miss Odeneal, Miss Wallack, Miss Cameron, Miss Heath, and Miss McCulloch. The children were Pauline Whitney, May Huddleston, and the daughters of Col. Bonaparte, ex-Secretary Robeson, Postmaster-General Vilas, Gen. Nicholas Anderson, and Judge John Davis. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were not present. Mrs. Folsom attended the ceremony at the church. A large number of elegant presents made to the baby were shown in the ball-room. That bearing the President's and Mrs. Cleveland's card was a large silver pap-bowl, spoon, and platter, with two-inch border in raised figures, satin-finished in the centre, on which was engraved the name "Dorothy." George Bancroft's present was an edition of Milton's poems bound in two volumes. His card accompanied the gift, and on it he had written, "This parcel becomes the property of Miss Dorothy Whitney the moment the officiating clergyman in the church says, 'Dorothy, I baptize thee.'" Among the guests present were the entire Diplomatic Corps, Senator and Mrs. Payne, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, the Secretaries of State, War, and Treasury, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Lamar, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Vilas, Gen. Greely, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Col. and Mme. Bonaparte, Senator and Mrs. Hearst, William W. Corcoran, and George Bancroft. It was a gorgeous event all the way through.

The grounds immediately south of the President's house presented a pretty picture today. Thousands of children were gathered there engaged in the pleasure of Easter-egg rolling, a custom which has prevailed in this city for ever so many years. The participants were of all ages and conditions of life, from the pampered child of luxury with her French nurse to the poor black pickaninny with bare feet. All had eggs, boiled and dyed, and made the air ring with their happy shouts and merry laughter as they rolled their eggs and themselves down the grassy knolls and chased each other across the lawns. The President enjoyed the spectacle very much. His office window opened directly over the scene, and he frequently paused in his work to gaze upon it. Mrs. Cleveland spent the morning at her country home, and so failed to see the children at play. While the President's public reception was in progress in the East Room in the afternoon the children heard of it and flocked in great numbers to shake hands with him.

A BLOODY POLISH RIOT.

Rival Settlements of Foreigners in Denver Unite in a Pleasure Party.

DENVER, Colo., April 11.—A bloody riot occurred late last night between rival Swede, Pole, and Hungarian colonies at Thirty-fourth and Blake streets, which resulted in the fatal shooting of one man and the serious wounding of several others. The combined efforts of the police force prevented a wholesale massacre. The men are mostly employed in smelters and foundries located in the neighborhood. The mêlée grew out of a long-standing jealousy in the settlement over a young Polish woman, Alice Falka, who yesterday morning left the settlement on the south side of the street and spent the day in a rival colony on the north side. In honor of her company a crowd of twenty invited guests became beastly drunk and got involved in a fight with a company of a rival colony in a neighboring house, who had become fully as drunk in the celebration of a christening. The former crowd drove their rivals into their den, when the wildest scene took place. Chairs, tables, and beds were broken up and the pieces used to pound each other over the head. Many were knocked senseless and trampled under foot until life was almost extinct. After a bitter fight the Knaudo crowd were driven to their house, where the same scene occurred. Several shots were fired, and a Pole named Riboritch was fatally shot and others were seriously wounded. The police in the neighborhood attempted to quiet the disturbance and make arrests, but were driven away by the mob. Reinforcements were sent for to the Central Station, which quelled the riot.

Shocking Suicide of a Woman.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 11.—Mrs. Cross, aged 60, wife of a pensioner, died yesterday from injuries inflicted with suicidal intent. She had been suffering from mental aberration, and often said she wished to die. She decided to hasten her departure Saturday and thrust a poker down her throat. When her husband returned he found her on the floor bleeding from the mouth and black in the face. Medical aid was summoned but could do nothing. The woman lingered until 4 o'clock Sunday morning in great agony.

The Debris from the Steamer Eagle.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 11.—The sealing-steamship Eagle, which arrived here today, reports that the débris and apparent wreckage with the ship's name, found on the ice, were flung overboard to make room for seals. There is great rejoicing among the sealers' families over the arrival of the supposed lost steamer.

Boston Clearing-House Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—The annual report of the clearing-house shows the aggregate exchanges for the year ended March 31 to have been $4,128,333,964. This is $406,667,012 larger than the exchanges for the preceding year. The balances were $486,470,140, an increase of $8,838,220 over those of the year before.

Conference of Latter-Day Saints.

CLEVELAND, O., April 11.—The conference of Latter-Day Saints at Kirtland today was devoid of special interest. After an animated debate the resolution of two years ago giving editors permission to publish contributed opinions inconsistent with orthodox Mormonism was reaffirmed.

A Horrible Death.

CLEVELAND, O., April 11.—At Vienna, O., today Mary Hardman, while boiling maple-sugar at her father's camp, fell into the caldron and was scalded to death.

VERY PLEASANT AFFAIRS.

LARGELY ATTENDED BALLS WHICH TOOK PLACE LAST NIGHT.

"Our Girls" and the Good Time They Had at a Hall on North Clark Street—A History of the Organization—The C. B. P. M. A. S. and What the Many Letters Signify—Bill-Posters Enjoying Themselves.

"Our Girls" had a jolly good time last night, and, what is more, they deserved it. If hard work be penance—and mankind and womankind is apt to so consider it—they had kept Lent religiously. Consequently they were entitled to celebrate as soon as it was over, and, being practical, go-ahead girls, they did it the very next day. It is very possible, too, that the festivities were marked by greater zest from the fact that the season of work with "Our Girls" is all the year round, and holidays and merry-makings are few with them. This will be clearer by explaining who "Our Girls" are. Last September there was a tailors' strike in Chicago, and when it was all over the tailor girls found themselves "locked out" and out of work, with the question "What shall we do with our girls?" staring them in the face. A number of them put their practical heads together and thought long and deeply. The result was the establishment of Our Girls' Coöperative Clothing Company of Chicago. It must have taken a good many heads to evolve the name. The girls put together their little savings, and with some help from outside sources began work about Jan. 1, 1887. Miss Mary McCormick is their President; Miss Augusta Westerlund, Secretary; Mrs. Olivia Johnson, Treasurer; and Miss Lottie Shellberg, Miss Mary Hawkinson, Miss Mary Quirk, Miss Mary O'Malley, Miss Mary Howe, and Miss Mary Malloy, with the officers, are the directors. The official list seems to run somewhat to Marys, but Mary is a good, old-fashioned, substantial name, and seems to have given its attributes to the management. At any rate the enterprise has prospered and the factory at No. 145 East Ontario street is flourishing. There are about thirty girls who turn out "coats, pants, and vests," own stock in the business, and share profits. To be sure, there are also ten or twelve men who do the heavy pressing and are also interested in the concern, but they are a feeble minority and hardly worth considering. At first the girls made clothes for the wholesale clothiers. Then the cutters opened a coöperative establishment, and naturally enough handed all their work to the girls. Now they have all they can do, and are increasing their force and capacity for work daily.

It should not be supposed for an instant, however, that "Our Girls," happy family though they are, had their good time all by themselves. On the contrary, the occasion was the "grand calico ball" given by "Our Girls' Local Assembly, No. 7,707, Knights of Labor." So far from hiding their light under a bushel, they had about 800 of their friends, acquaintances, and well-wishers, both male and female, present to share the fun. The gathering-place was Klare's Parlors on North Clark street, and by 9:30 the ball was fairly on. Nevans' orchestra was filling the spacious hall with melody of a very enticing nature, and the grand march was just forming. At a calico ball the ladies are not supposed to wear elaborate toilets, but in this case at least they were fresh, clean, pretty, and quite suited to the process of having a decidedly good time without any danger of jealousy or a haunting fear of spoiling one's ball-dress. A calico ball it was, and calico were nearly all the dresses. They were made at the factory, too, and a splendid advertisement they were of the quality of work done, though they were made nights on account of the rush before Easter. After the complicated maneuvres incidental to the grand march the band struck up the opening quadrille, "Welcome All," and the ball was actual as well as ideal. Some of the numbers on the program were rather neatly named and clearly show that "Our Girls" are no novices in the matter of balls. No. 6, a Montebello quadrille, was dubbed "Help One Another," and as the motto was strictly carried out, the quadrille was as great a success in its way as "Our Girls" in theirs. No. 10, "Gents' March," was labeled "Now for Grabs," and the grabbing that resulted from the hint was well worth seeing and sharing. No. 12 was the waltz before supper, and the motto attached was "Don't Be Bashful." It or something else gave everybody a good appetite, and the inroads made upon the substantial supper spread in the dining-room resulted in its total demolishment. It took some time, for the onslaught was determined, but before long the dancers were back on the floor and enjoying a quadrille, "Hope You Feel Better." It was evident that everybody did, and by way of precaution the next dance, a lively polka, was feelingly inscribed, "Go Easy, Boys." No. 24 was a galop, and possibly the inscription, "Go it while young," had something to do with setting the pace, for it was lively and no question marks. A slow and pensive waltz, "Home, Sweet Home," brought the program to a close, and with its final note the hint contained in its strains was taken, and "Our Girls'" ball was at an end.

Miss M. Gibbons was head of affairs last evening, and was ably supported by arrangement, reception, and floor committees. Among "Our Girls" present were: Mrs. O. Johnson, Miss Shellberg, Miss Rymyke, the Misses Westerlund, Miss Samuelson, Miss Magee, Miss Howe, Miss Monahan, Miss O'Malley, Miss Conway, Miss A. Gibbons, Miss Quirk, Miss Salin, Miss Hawkinson, and Miss Wesberg.

C. B. P. M. A. S.

A Society with a Long Name and an Appreciation of What Is Good.

Nearly everybody of any consequence at Brand's Hall last night wore an immense badge inscribed with the mystic letters C. B. P. M. A. S. It was considerable of an inscription, but it stood for a good deal. The men with the badges were there because there was a ball, and the ball was "agoin'," because the Chicago Bill-Posters' Mutual Aid Society was bent on showing how nice the organization was by giving its first annual ball for the benefit of all concerned. There are about thirty professional bill-posters in Chicago, and last August they joined issues for the purpose set forth in the title of the association. Being so few in numbers the thing is a sort of a family affair. Its initiation fee is pretty nearly nothing and its monthly dues are less; but since its organization it has paid the funeral expenses of two of its members and has maintained several sick men, and still has money in the treasury. Last night it celebrated its prosperous condition with a vim, and about 300 guests were present to share in the festivities. The Lakeside Band, fifteen strong, kept up the musical end of the procession, and the dancers were not far behind in attending to their part of the program. The bill-poster is a good dancer. His attitudes are easy and graceful—perhaps he has unconsciously assimilated the picturesque pose of the brave men and fair women he sticks upon the bill-boards. Naturally enough he looks out for the same characteristics in his selection of a partner for life as well as for a ball, and it therefore follows quite as a matter of course that his lady friends dance well and even better than he. The grand march was decidedly effective and the program got down to business immediately by presenting quadrille No. 1, "Bill-Posters." The posters were well posted and never a wrinkle marred its completeness. The several officers, a number of the theatrical printing companies, and the several theatres of the city were remembered by the dedication of numbers upon the program. There were twenty-four of the numbers, and the grand finale was a medley, as is proper for a bill-posters' ball. It wasn't so much of a medley as the bills they post, but it served.

Among the members present with ladies were President George Edwards, Vice President John Adams, Treasurer D. H. Broadway, Secretary C. O. Skinner, Financial Secretary Charles O'Malley, J. H. Brown, William McKay, James Donahue, George R. Walsh, John Cella, John Theis, T. H. Edwards, George Horning, J. Weber, T. B. Aldridge, T. Wellinghurst, J. H. Brown, Joseph Theis, Park Kelly, C. Rooney, John Godenrath, George A. Treyser, C. W. Watrous, W. Ellsworth, C. Hibbs, John Connors, T. W. Maguire.

MR. BLAINE FAST RECOVERING.

He Is Gaining Strength and Is Nearly Out of Danger.

FORT GIBSON, I. T., April 11.—[Special.]—Members of Mr. Blaine's family are more cheerful this morning over the favorable announcements of the physicians. Mr. Blaine passed an easy night, waking only three times, on which occasions he took nourishment in the shape of milk. This morning he was much rested and had considerable appetite. He ate meat and swallowed the fibre, instead of ejecting it as before. He has no fever whatever, and has had none since Saturday night. His pulse is 80 per minute, and respiration and temperature normal. The weather, which threatens rain, continues warm and favorable to his recovery. He is fast regaining his strength, and talks freely with his family, and the doctor says that all cause for alarm has disappeared. The doctor insists, however, on Mr. Blaine keeping his room for at least a week. He is disposed to be more quiet this morning than yesterday, a fact for which his physician accounts upon the theory that it is a natural and not unfavorable reaction from his condition of the day before. He ate his breakfast with relish, and took more solid food than at any former meal since his arrival here. He has passed the morning in quiet rest, and, after a lunch of broth, he is sleeping quietly at this hour. The weather, which threatens rain, is warm and springlike. Dr. Byrne says that everything considered there could be no more favorable conditions and surroundings for his distinguished patient. This morning was the first time in four days that Mr. Blaine has been allowed to converse with members of his own family. The interviews were, however, quite short, as he is still quite hoarse and not out of danger. His daughter Hattie read to him a while this afternoon, and about 4 o'clock Mr. Blaine fell into a quiet sleep. His hoarse breathing is still a symptom of alarm to his family. The attack is believed to be due to the exposure Mr. Blaine was subjected to on his trip West. At every station he was called out of the car, and responded nearly always by stepping out on the platform without his overcoat and bowing his acknowledgments to the multitudes. In this manner he sustained a severe cold that settled on his lungs and developed pneumonia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11.—[Special.]—R. C. Kerins and Dr. Mudd of this city, the latter of whom went to Fort Gibson to examine and treat Mr. Blaine, returned tonight. Mr. Kerins said that when he and Dr. Mudd left Fort Gibson Mr. Blaine was getting along nicely, and was well on the way to quick recovery. The following statement by Dr. Mudd covers the case from the time he first saw Mr. Blaine until noon today, and ought to allay any apprehension which may exist that Mr. Blaine is in any danger or that he is in any sense very sick. It is proper to say, however, that Dr. Mudd advised Mr. Blaine not to attempt to travel or to expose himself unduly for another week. The following is Dr. Mudd's report:

At 11 o'clock last Saturday morning Mr. Blaine had a slight fever, the result of general bronchitis, and a slight pneumonia of a part of the lower margin of the left lung. The record of his case, as kept by Dr. Byrne, post surgeon, showed an irregular but daily rise in temperature to 103°. The bronchitis rapidly improved during the next twenty-four hours. There was during this time no extension of the pneumonia, and as neither Dr. Byrne nor myself could detect any imperfection in the constitution of the patient we felt that there was no serious danger. Mr. Blaine is singularly free from any evidence of chronic disease or weakness. The regularity and simplicity of his habits have preserved his stomach and his circulatory apparatus is in good condition, and, now that the disease has subsided, we believe, unless there is a recurrence of trouble, that his fine physique and good recuperative powers will soon establish a perfect recovery. His cough is not bad and expectoration is easy and free. He has had no fever for thirty-six hours ending at noon today. There has been no disturbance of digestion, and he has taken his nourishment and his medicine easily and without discomfort.

Dr. H. H. Mudd stated to a brother physician that Mr. Blaine's condition was very critical last Friday, but he had steadily recovered since. He apprehends no immediate danger, although at one time there were pronounced symptoms of pneumonia.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN A MINE.

A Party of Curiosity-Seekers Fatally Injured by an Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 11.—A shocking accident occurred in the mine of Chamberlain Colliery, St. Clair, this afternoon. Miss Berlista Shaul of Sharon Springs, N. Y., a student of Vassar College, was visiting Miss Minnie Keiter of St. Clair, a fellow-student. The two young ladies, in company with Harry Short, a young man, and Edwin Thompson, one of the proprietors of the colliery, entered the mine to give Miss Shaul an opportunity to inspect the operation of mining coal. The mine had not been working for a week, and none but the explorers was inside at the time.

In an adjacent working, however, were Albert Thompson, another of the firm, and several others, who were making examination of the works. They were startled by a heavy explosion, and knowing that the party had entered the other slope, they hastened there to investigate. About 100 yards from the foot of the slope they came upon Messrs. Short and Thompson and the two ladies, lying upon the ground, some of them unconscious and all frightfully burned and mangled. They were taken out as speedily as possible and medical attendance obtained. Miss Keiter's face was burned beyond recognition, her skull and thigh fractured, and ankle crushed. She died this evening. Miss Shaul had a leg badly fractured and was terribly bruised and burned, but may survive. Short's head is a mass of cuts and contusions and he is badly burned. He remained unconscious and his recovery is doubtful. Thompson is painfully but not fatally bruised.

The precise cause of the explosion is unknown, but the supposition is that the party carried a naked lamp and encountered a body of firedamp, which, igniting from the lamp, exploded with tremendous force. The lady victims were about 20 years of age, and both were well connected. St. Clair is virtually a suburb of this city, where all the victims were well known, and the calamity has created a profound sensation.

Last of An East St. Louis Sensation.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—The trial of G. W. Voice and Patrick O'Neil, the two East St. Louis policemen indicted for the murder of ex-Mayor Bowman, was set for yesterday in the Circuit Court in Belleville. When the cases were called the State asked for a continuance on the ground that two important witnesses were absent. One of them was a detective and the other a neighbor of Voice. As the State had already been granted two continuances Judge Snyder said he would insist that the cases go to trial. The State's Attorney made another argument for a continuance, but the court ruled against him and the State thereupon entered a nolle prosequi in both cases and the prisoners were discharged. Voice and O'Neill were arrested on the confessions of two East St. Louis culprits, who allege they witnessed the assasination while secreting stolen property. The accused had a preliminary examination, during which Smith and Banks swore to their story and withstood a long cross-examination.

Important Decision in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.—Chancellor Runyon today granted an injunction against the city restraining it from using the Old First Church burying-ground for market purposes. The decision affects $2,000,000 worth of property, on which some of the leading business houses of the city are located. The Chancellor says the ground cannot be used for any other purpose than that for which it was originally granted—namely: a burying-ground.

The Virginia Joint Debt Commission.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11.—Gov. Lee today received a cablegram from Mr. Bouverie, Chairman of the English Council of foreign bondholders, saying that Sir Edward Thornton, formerly Minister to Washington, would sail April 16 as their accredited Commissioner to meet the joint commission appointed by the Virginia Legislature to confer upon the subject of the settlement of the State debt.

Arrested for Incendiarism.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 11.—John Matman and wife Julia were arrested at Ludlowville Station, this county, charged with arson in causing the fire in which Matthew Massock and three small children were burned the night of March 28. Both prisoners were arraigned today and pleaded not guilty. They were remanded to jail in default of bail, pending their examination, which is set down for April 14.

CONTROLLER OF CHICAGO.

MAYOR ROCHE SELECTS A. H. BURLEY FOR THE POSITION.

Satisfaction Expressed on All Sides—The Appointment Generally Conceded to Be a Good One—Mr. Burley Accepts—Canvassing the Vote—The Rush for Offices—Bothering the Mayor-Elect—What the Cabinetmakers Are Doing.

Mayor-elect Roche authorized the announcement yesterday that he had appointed Mr. Augustus H. Burley as Controller. Few men have had as thorough training for this responsible position as A. H. Burley. An active, successful business-man, he was called on long before the fire to become one of the old Board of Public Works. He presided over its deliberations and was its most efficient member. When his term expired he was, in 1870, sent to the Legislature from the North Side. It was the first Legislature under the new Constitution, and good men were needed. He had served but a year when, at the request of the then Mayor, he resigned to accept the Controllership, which he held for two years. He performed its duties faithfully and well. Subsequently he served for two years in the Council from the Eighteenth Ward. His last official duty was to act as foreman of the grand jury which indicted the county thieves. There is no department of the City Government that he does not know the workings of, and that will make him invaluable as a member of the Cabinet of a Mayor who has had but little practical acquaintance with city affairs. Mr. Burley was not an applicant for the place, whose arduous duties he knows and whose salary does not benefit a man of his means, but he will accept rather from a sense of duty than from inclination. The appointment gives general satisfaction, and was favorably commented on last night by all the leading Republicans and Democrats who could be seen. Mr. Burley was found at the Union Club last night and asked if he had been personally informed of the appointment, to which he replied: "Yes. Mr. Roche sent for me last Saturday, and when I called upon him he told me I had been favorably mentioned for the position of Controller by some of his best friends. He then asked if I would accept the position, and I told him I would do so with pleasure. He then said I was to consider myself his choice for the position, but with the understanding that no publicity was to be made of the fact for several days. Mr. English called on me today and said he was instructed by Mr. Roche to say that I was at liberty to make the appointment known. He kindly undertook to inform the newspaper men, and I suppose all of them know it by this time."

"How soon do you think you will qualify, Mr. Burley?" he was asked.

"Well, my appointment has to be approved by the Council and after that my bond of $100,000 must be approved, so I suppose it will be several days after Mr. Roche takes his seat. The Council could, of course, approve my appointment and my bond the same night Mr. Roche qualifies, but whether this will be done or not I am unable to say."

In a general way Mr. Burley said he knew of other appointments which were contemplated, but as none of them were actually made as yet he did not feel at liberty to mention any names. He was confident that his own appointment and that of Mr. English were the only ones made up the present.

THE CANVASS OF THE VOTES.

The canvass of the votes by the Board of Election Commissioners continued yesterday. When the board adjourned but seven wards remained to be canvassed. The full board was present, and there was also a number of spectators and attorneys. Not a single representative of the Socialist party was present. Col. Thomas Shirley protested against the counting of the votes alleged to have been cast in Lake View authorizing the extension of St. Boniface's Cemetery and was told to come in when the board took up the vote of the town. Ald.-elect Monear of the Sixth Ward was present, while Dvorak and Doerner, the Socialist and Democratic candidates respectively, had representatives. The canvass gave Monear a plurality of fifty-nine votes. When the Ninth Ward was reached Attorney John Keough, representing Ald. Gaynor, asked that the tally-sheets be produced and compared with the poll-book. When the Eleventh Precinct was reached Judge Prendergast found that on his tally-sheet there were 138 marks for Harris, while the total gave him 148. There were 207 votes cast in the precinct, of which Harris evidently got 148, Gaynor 34, Patterson 18, and Spencer 7. It was evidently a clerical mistake, as the other sheet gave Harris 148 votes. The precinct was passed. Mr. Harris, successful candidate, asked that the First Precinct also be passed, claiming that the polling-place was located in an alley, instead of on a public street, and that all of the judges were Democrats. In the Thirteenth Precinct, in which Gaynor received 19 votes and Patterson the Socialist 29, Mr. Keough thought Gaynor should have 29 votes and Patterson 19. This precinct was passed. On the face of the returns Harris is elected by 19 majority, as stated in THE TRIBUNE. Robert Chilvers, Prohibition candidate for Alderman in the Eighth Ward, came in during the afternoon and said two of his friends had voted for him, and the returns did not show that he got any votes. He said he would make somebody "smoke." In the eleven wards canvassed Roche received 27,648 instead of 27,556, and Nelson 14,196 instead of 15,203, as heretofore published. There was no change of consequence in the South Town on Aldermanic returns.

BOTHERED BY SEEKERS AFTER OFFICE.

Mr. Roche was particularly busy all day yesterday, and between his private business, which he is making efforts to get in shape so that he can devote a goodly portion of his time to his Mayoralty duties, and the importunate place-hunters he had little time to call his own. His place of business was besieged all day, but to every caller he had about the same remark to make. He finally got it down to the following, with but few variations: "It is useless to make personal requests for appointments, and I have decided that everybody wanting a position must file a written application with the proper indorsements. When the time comes to fill the position for which application has been made I will carefully consider the papers in the case and finally select the best and most fit man. All applications should be sent in by mail." In speaking of the changes to be made Mr. Roche said he would try and have his Controller and Corporation Counsel go into office at the same time he did, which would be next Monday night. He also said he would assume the duties of the office of Mayor next Tuesday morning, and that it would be some time after that, perhaps months, before any removals of consequence would be made. It is known that the commissions of the heads of departments do not expire until July 1, so it may be that the clean sweep will be deferred until that time. This certainly raises the presumption that comparatively few changes will be made within the next ten weeks.

With reference to the number of applications already filed Private Secretary English estimates the number at 400, with perhaps that many more to come before the end of the week. Not an application has been filed for the position of Corporation Counsel and only a few were filed for the Controllership. But for the Oil Inspectorship—well, there ought to be a boom in legal cap.

Mr. Roche will escape the personal infliction of the officeseeker until tomorrow night or Thursday morning, as he went to Cincinnati last night. On his return he will have to submit to the inevitable penalty of candidacy. It was reported yesterday, but with no evidence of correctness, that Mr. A. M. Pence will take office with the new Mayor as Corporation Counsel. Among the other appointments the gossips have selected are Chiefs Ebersold and Swenie for the Police and Fire Departments, respectively. Then they insist that Dr. De Wolf is to continue at the head of the Health Department, and that for some months at least Commissioner Purdy is to retain his position in the Department of Public Works. They refuse to believe that any one else than John M. Hubbard will be given the Water Department, and insist that John F. Finerty is to become the City Tax Collector with $3,500 per year. The Oil Inspectorship, the income from which is expected to make the man rich who gets it, appears to be the one office in the gift of the Mayor for which there will really be something of a fight. The contest has already reached that shape where the applicants are soliciting ward delegations to help them out, and in several instances ward meetings have been held in the interests of candidates. It is conceded that this appointment will not be made for several weeks after the new Mayor has taken his seat. Dr. M. H. McGrath is being urged for City Physician by residents of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards, and B. F. Richolson for Prosecuting Attorney in the lower courts by residents of the Tenth and Fifteenth Wards. Mr. Richolson is a relative of the Sheriff, but Mr. Matson is doing little in his behalf, for he said the other day that he told Mr. Roche he had no favors to ask. John F. Scanlan is making a pull for the Street Superintendency, but, as far as that is concerned, others are doing the same thing. Ex-Ald. Cleveland, for the last six years a Deputy Sheriff, is reaching out for the City Sealership, with the indorsement of Ald. Landon and McGregor behind him, but others have arms just as long, and Mr. Cleveland's appointment is not a certainty by any means. There is quite a strong impression that Stephen A. Douglas will be provided for in the City Law Department and that Miles Kehoe will find profitable and pleasant employment somewhere in the City Building.

There were a number of conferences during the day in the City Clerk's office, Messrs. Plautz, Nickerson, Swift, and Dixon taking part in all. None of them would tell what they were about, but the supposition was that Mr. Van Cleve was under discussion. His selection as Assistant City Clerk has resulted in a big kick, and it may be that some one else will yet get the place. If Mr. Nickerson changes his mind again it is believed he will go back to his first choice—Neil Graves.

THEY RATHER INDORSE SOCIALISM.

Animated Meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five Last Night.

The Committee of Twenty-five held a protracted session at Room 18 Board of Trade Building last night. All the old sores were reopened and the discussion came very near the danger-line in several instances. T. J. Morgan came early and explained how Mr. Roche came to be elected by 28,000 majority. He was severe in his remarks upon Mr. Powderly, and said that gentleman was guilty of one of two things, criminal ignorance or malicious falsehood. Resolutions were passed almost unanimously denouncing the *Star* in emphatic language. The paper was termed a "self-appointed" organ of the Labor party, and was accused of printing editorials which would disgrace a "capitalistic" paper. The document wound up as follows: "That we denounce the *Star* as an organ of capitalism, an enemy of the United Labor party, and a paper which exists for boodle only." A resolution was also passed by a large majority after considerable debate to this effect: "That the Executive Committee emphatically calls upon the servants of the United Labor party—namely: the members of the Legislature—to attend to their own business and leave the management of the party to the properly-constituted agents, and if simple attention to these duties is inconsistent with their ideas of propriety the party will be better off without their services." The debate upon this resolution was spirited. The actions of C. G. Dixon, O'Connor, the blind Representative, Leo P. Dwyer, and Victor Karlowski were freely criticised. The visit of Dwyer and O'Connor to Frank Lawler was denounced in vigorous language. One speaker said the party would be in desperate circumstances when it called upon "toiling masses" Lawler to act as a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness.

C. R. Temple was appointed Chairman of a committee to investigate the bill of the *Star* for which G. E. Detwiler has levied an attachment upon L. S. Oliver, the Treasurer of the Committee of Twenty-five. The committee was instructed to pay the bill in case it was found to be correct. A call was ordered issued for the Cook County Political Assembly for Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The fun commenced when C. R. Temple introduced the following resolution: "That this party is the party of labor marching under the American flag, and that the red flag of Communism, Anarchism, and Socialism is no part of our declaration of principles and platform." A spirited debate ensued. E. D. Connor Alderman-elect from the Fifth Ward, said that such a resolution was uncalled for. There was nothing in the platform hinting at any of the beliefs mentioned in the resolution. The speakers had in all cases confined themselves strictly to the platform, with possibly one exception. E. J. Condon of the Fifth Ward said he did not propose to have a taint of anarchy about him, and insisted upon the passage of the resolution. Mr. McLogan wanted to strike out the word "Socialism." Mr. Temple made a bitter attack upon the amendment, and accused some of the committee of owing more allegiance to the Socialistic-Labor party than to the United Labor party. "Tommy" Morgan said some persons were making a great effort to split the party. He was obliged to leave to catch his train and was allowed to leave a vote against the passage of the resolution. McLogan's amendment expunging the word "Socialism" was carried by a large majority. Mr. Temple made an effort to get the debated word reinserted, but was unsuccessful by a close vote. Several of the Central Labor Union members left the room thinking to break the quorum. The amended resolution was finally carried by a vote of 10 to 4.

The Morgan and anti-Morgan factions wrangled all day at the Labor headquarters yesterday. Leo P. Dwyer and O'Connor came in for unqualified abuse from all quarters. The men who attended the Sherman House meeting Saturday were characterized as fit associates of the Cook County Labor League. George Schilling said: "It would take 100,000 of the Temple stripe to accomplish half Morgan's good work." "Morgan has reached the end of his rope," said G. N. Sceets. McLogan said the Committee of Twenty-five had no power to depose Morgan. Charlie Wheeler said Morgan had done more for the party than any one man in it. W. H. Riley spent the day in praising Morgan and denouncing the *Star* and its managers.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

A Canadian Paper's Opinion on President Cleveland's Letter.

TORONTO, Ont., April 11.—The *Globe* today says: The letter of President Cleveland to the President of the Fishery Union at Gloucester, Mass., is a remarkable and important document. It is not such a letter as the Americans interested in the fisheries desired to receive from the President, but the letter was evidently intended as a warning to Canadians also. While we desire that the rights of Canada be firmly and efficiently asserted and maintained, we hope that American fishermen will not be refused any privileges to which they are entitled, and that they will never experience unjust or unfriendly treatment from those employed in the protection of our rights. It would be folly, however, to put out of sight the fact that many in the United States, including, apparently, the President himself and members of his Cabinet, assert that fishermen of the United States have rights in our waters which we believe they have not under the treaty now in force, and that there are privileges to which they are entitled, in the opinion of the President, to which we say they have no title whatever. From this misunderstanding, if we assert what we believe to be our rights, greater misunderstandings may arise. This letter, although studiously moderate in tone, intimates plainly what may follow. The position is, to say the least, exceedingly serious.

Fatal Wreck on the Pacific.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., April 11.—The bark J. W. Leaver, 290 tons, from San Francisco for Port Orford, Ore., with hay and salt, lost her rudder during the gale Saturday, and yesterday ran ashore and became a total loss at Point New-Year, three miles from here. John Brown, second mate, Anderson, a sailor, and a Chinese cook were drowned. Capt. Robertson and the remaining four of the crew were rescued. The vessel was owned by A. Crawford & Co., San Francisco. The loss on the vessel is $7,500; insurance, $5,000.

More Bulldozing in Louisiana.

EVERGREEN, La., April 11.—Another act in the bulldozing of a few weeks ago in this parish developed Sunday morning, when the Messrs. Kahn of Evergreen found on their veranda a notice, got up in the most approved Ku-Klux style, with all the symbols of murder and arson, ordering them to move.

MR. KERN READY TO TALK.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE TOLD OF HOFFMANN'S COURSE.

The Appraiser's Pernicious Activity in the Late Campaign and Its Bad Effects—The Burial of Harrison—Harry Donovan in Danger—Chicago to Be Made a Distributing Point for Post-Office Supplies—President Cleveland Refuses to Attend a Meeting of Ireland's Sympathizers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—[Special.]—Appraiser Hoffmann's serenity is likely to be disturbed. He may yet find that some Chicago Democrats did bring his pernicious activity to the attention of the President. Ex-Sheriff Charles Kern came in this evening. He is on his way to New York, but will tarry a while in Washington. Mr. Kern says he has no complaint to make against anybody. He expects to see the President, and if any questions are asked about Chicago politics he will answer them. He will also state without being asked that the Chicago Democrats are in better condition than they have been for years, and that Carter Harrison's Waterloo has been a blessing. Tonight Mr. Kern found Col. Morrison and told him the story of the ditch Harrison dug for himself. Morrison seemed to enjoy it. Few of the other Illinois Democrats knew of Kern's presence, but those who knew last week of the inquiries on foot about the Appraiser's office were not surprised when told he had slipped quietly away from Chicago. It is true, as Mr. Kern states, that he has not come to make complaint and that he has no personal object, but there are grounds for the belief that the President has been posted to ask the right kind of questions, and that a flood of light will be let in on the Harrisonian wing of the Cook County Democracy. The ex-Sheriff's mission is, in brief, to gain official recognition for the rehabilitated Democracy. It will set out that this is due because the friends of the Administration have purified the party only after a mightly effort. It has all been for the glory of Mr. Cleveland, and now the expectation is that he will recognize this in a way to encourage the reformers to keep on.

If Mr. Cleveland asks ex-Sheriff Kern what the influence of Appraiser Hoffmann's course in the city campaign has been the answer will be that it has been bad and has hurt the Administration with the conservative business element. It he goes further and wants to know whether the Appraiser gave support to the scheme for reorganizing the Cook County Democratic Club and cutting it loose from Harrison, the answer will probably be no. And then Mr. Kern may feel called upon to explain that Hoffmann from within the lines fought every move towards reform, and that many good people believe that he was Harrison's right-hand man in the attempt to turn the city over to the Anarchists. The circumstances which lead to this belief need not be repeated.

It is not impossible that the President may want to know something about Superintendent Harry Donovan of the Post-Office. What Mr. Kern would answer is locked in his own breast, but Donovan is said to have placed the Administration in a queer position. It is reported that in the proposed reorganization he flopped several times, but at critical junctures was always found on the side of Harrison. This surprised many Democrats, who could not understand how the servant of the Administration could be giving aid and comfort to its enemies. They asked awkward questions which nobody could answer. Since the election Donovan is said to have brought forth fruit meet for repentance, but it is plain that he is not looked upon as a reliable quantity, and will not be made one of the pillars in the reorganized and reformed Democracy. Mr. Kern expects to have a talk with the President tomorrow, but he may have to wait a day or two. Meantime he will fill in his leisure delivering funeral orations on Carter Harrison.

AFFAIRS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster-General Vilas and General-Superintendent Nash of the railway mail service will leave Washington tomorrow on a tour of inspection of the fast-mail service between New York, Chicago, and St. Paul. While absent they will consider the feasibility of establishing depots at Chicago, St. Louis, and Atlanta for the distribution of postal-cards and stamped envelopes. Under the present system these supplies are sent out from the manufactory at Castleton, N. Y., in registered pouches, to the individual offices, both great and small, making requisition therefor. The rapid increase in the number of post-offices and the steady increase of business at nearly all the large offices have rendered the system very cumbersome. In fact, the business of the country has outgrown the system. Hence the necessity for supply distributing offices as contemplated by the Postmaster-General.

The experiment will probably first be tried at Chicago. Nineteen of the larger post-offices, which, it is said, consume about 42 per cent of all of the postal-cards used in the United States, will be supplied from the manufactory as now, but by freight instead of by registered mail, as is now the custom, thus making a large saving in the matter of transportation. These offices are Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington. These arrangements will be perfected and put into operation as speedily as possible. Second Assistant Postmaster-General Knott today began the award of contracts for carrying the mails on 843 miscellaneous star and steamboat routes for periods ranging from one to four years. All of the States except Delaware and all of the Territories except Alaska and Arizona are represented in the list.

THE PRESIDENT TO STAY AT HOME.

A delegation of Irish-Americans called at the White House today to invite the President to attend a meeting to be held in this city tonight to protest against the coercion policy in Ireland. They saw Col. Lamont and were informed that whatever the President's views on the subject might be it would be manifestly improper for him to attend such a meeting in his official capacity. The committee were convinced of the wisdom of this reasoning, and withdrew without any further effort to see the President.

APACHES TO BE MOVED.

Special Indian Agent H. S. Welton, now in the city, will leave for the West tonight to superintend the removal of the Jicarilla band of Apaches, numbering about 700 souls, now on the Mescalero reservation in Southern New Mexico, to their old reservation adjoining the one now occupied by the Utes in Northern New Mexico. In 1883 this band was removed to the Mescalero reservation, and the vacated reservation opened to settlement. With this arrangement neither of the bands was satisfied, and they have repeatedly set forth their grievances to the Indian office officials.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN ARKANSAS.

Gov. Hughes of Arkansas has telegraphed the Commissioner of Agriculture asking that an inspector be sent to that State to examine some herds of cattle suspected of having pleuro-pneumonia. An inspector has been ordered there from Chicago. The Commissioner today received a telegram announcing the death of S. P. Cunningham, one of the two traveling agents of the Department of Agriculture, commissioned in accordance with a special law to travel about the country searching for pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Cunningham died in Texas.

MINOR MATTERS.

Ex-Congressman Benton J. Hall of Iowa has qualified as Commissioner of Patents, and will assume charge of the office Tuesday.

The President today accepted an invitation to review, Monday next, a procession of colored people on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia.

The President has commissioned the following Postmasters: Frederick Hoover at Holton, Kas.; Lafayette Myers at Grand Island, Neb.; Frank S. Blades at Sterling, Kas.; A. M. R. Fitzsimmons at Reading, Mich.; W. C. Swigart at Maquoketa, Ia.; C. P. Buckey at Spencer, Ia.; L. T. Alexander at Monticello, Ia.; William G. Judd at Fargo, Dak.; C. R. Barratt at Salt Lake, Utah.

A CONSPIRACY OF THIEVES

WHOLESALE ROBBERIES OF PAN-HANDLE TRAINS DETECTED.

Nearly a Hundred Freight Crews Engaged in Pilfering from Loaded Cars—A Large Number of Conductors and Brakemen Arrested—The System Carried On for Years, Resulting in the Loss of Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars—Methods of the Thieves and Their Detection.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 11.—The Pan-Handle Railroad has discovered a conspiracy among its employés to rob its trains, and the work of arresting the crews as the trains arrived here began at midnight and continued until 9 o'clock this morning. Early trains from the West were held in the yard and were at once boarded by detectives and other officers armed with warrants. The officials of the company contend in a general way that in the last three years merchandise to the value of a half million dollars has been taken from the cars, and that the conspiracy to rob the trains involves fully one hundred train hands, who have been watched during the last three months by detectives engaged by the company. The arrests have created the greatest excitement among the railroad employés of the city. The scenes about the jail doors this morning, where relatives of the prisoners had gathered to learn the cause of their arrests were of the saddest description. Wives, children, parents, brothers, and sisters, with tear-stained faces, stood around the entrances to the prison eager to hear the latest developments and pleading with the officers for admission to the jail to see the prisoners. At 1 o'clock ten more arrests were reported. They were captured at the pay-car while receiving their wages. This makes a total of fifty-six now in jail here, and it is supposed that as many more have been apprehended at other points along the line. Consternation prevails among the proprietors of the "fences" and dens where the goods were secreted and sold. In one instance the proprietor of a notorious den was detected in the act of burning stolen property. A telegram from Dennison, O., states that J. R. Dunlap, the leader of the gang, was arrested there this morning.

John H. Hampton, Esq., attorney of the Pennsylvania Company, was seen in the office of the detective agency, where, sitting amidst a heterogeneous collection of the plunder, he said: "These robberies have been carried on systematically for several years. The company have long been aware that there was a leakage somewhere, and as early as September, 1886, they quietly commenced investigations. Detectives were placed on trains where the goods could be watched, and the thieves caught. We had already discovered that the culprits were employés of the company. In September there were eighty crews on freight-trains on the Pan-Handle Railroad coming into Pittsburg. Of these eighty crews no less than seventy-five were found to be crooked. A crew consists of a conductor, flagman, and two brakemen. In some cases all the men were involved, in others only part. The statement that the engineers and firemen were mixed up in the robberies is wrong; not a single one is involved. The goods were obtained by the thieves in various ways. In some instances the seals were broken, while in others hatchets were used to cut a hole in the end of the car through which the men crawled and took what they coveted. They then reported the car in bad condition, claiming that the hole had been made by accident. The operations were all the result of combination. Arrangements were carefully made, and each rascal was assigned to his particular part of the work in much the same way as a bank robbery is conducted by professional cracksmen. A thing which alarmed us more than anything else was that they stole large quantities of whisky and drank it in the cabooses. Men were continually reported drunk on duty, and the probability of disaster was something frightful to contemplate. All kinds of goods were stolen, including sewing-machines, guns, revolvers, cutlery, silverware, cigars, clothing, liquors, groceries, furniture, and, in fact, every imaginable article that can be carried on a car was quietly removed. The depredations were committed all along the road, and the losers reside at points as far west as Denver. Fences were established in this city where the stolen property was taken and then sold, the money being evenly divided among the crews. It is impossible to give the aggregate value of the property stolen, but it will not reach $500,000 as reported."

THE ARRESTS.

The thieves who were not arrested at their homes were taken from their trains. To do this it was necessary to display the red light at the Second avenue crossing and sidetrack the trains as they came in. This was so quickly executed that when the thieving crew mustered on the little platform to ask what the red light meant they could see glistening on the wrists of each other the implements of justice by which the officers gathered them together. Conductor and brakemen looked aghast at each other as the guilty knowledge of their crimes came before them. Train after train was sidetracked until the alleged thieves were caught, and the caboose cars containing many evidences of their long continued depredations were cut loose and searched.

A number of houses in various parts of the city were raided today and a large quantity of goods recovered. Every man arrested had stolen goods somewhere. Among the prisoners are several desperate characters, who were wanted by the police for other offenses. They were all armed, and when not taken by surprise resisted arrest. Numbers overpowered them, however, and all were safely lodged in jail. At Dennison the officers arrested James and W. Collis with several thousand dollars' worth of velvets and high-priced dry goods in their possession, articles taken from United States bonded cars en route to Chicago, St. Louis, and other points West. Busby, the worst man in the gang, slipped his handcuffs, and recklessly threw himself from the train while it was going and escaped. The most important arrest made here was Brakeman Young. He called at the jail to see one of the prisoners this morning, and was immediately locked up. At first he protested that he was innocent, but finally admitted that he had a large lot of the stolen property at his home, and told how the goods had come into his possession. His confession will, it is said, convict thirteen crews. Telegrams from Cadiz, Steubenville, and points west of Columbus report the arrest of a large number of railroad employés implicated in the robberies. The preliminary hearing will be held April 18. The following are the names of those arrested:

Conductors—John Hastings, MacRoberts, J. P. Brennan, L. Black, H. R. Kuhn, Thomas C. Shay, T. J. Hanley, William Isett, Charles Watson, Charles Shanks, C. Langaire, and Clyde Laughlin.

Brakemen—J. C. Lawson, V. E. Myers, Edward Wolf, I. F. Haggerty, Robert Mackey, M. C. Connelly, George Schrier, S. Goodman, J. A. Fisher, W. T. Lavelle, Thomas Vincent, A. L. Collis, William R. Boales, John A. Bowser, Michael Joyce, W. C. Martin, George Morris, T. O. Gutshal, A. Griffiths, M. B. Doyle, John Donovan, John Martin, William Roth, John Sweeney, T. W. Abers, J. W. Richey, William Briggs, John Kirkwood, J. F. Wright, H. A. Taylor, H. W. McCune, J. C. Thompson, J. T. Kinney, Michael Reilly, Thomas Long, Samuel Fitch, and James Young. Seven more arrests have been made, but the names have not yet been recorded. Nearly 200 warrants are still out.

The following were arrested tonight: Frank Maple, J. R. Dunlap, C. R. Altman, George Latham, C. H. Laughlin, John Collis, and Dave Collis.

Special-Agent Rue stated tonight that the total arrests number sixty, of whom there are fifty-six in the Pittsburg Jail. One of the men named Black was released on bail. J. F. Gibbs was also released this evening. He is an officer of the company and his arrest was a mistake. Two of the men in the Pittsburg Jail are from Dennison, O. Two others arrested at Dennison are still there. Another arrest, that of Elmer Young, was made at East Palestine, O. Deputy-Mayor Gripp, before whom the warrants were sworn out, has fixed the hearings for next Monday, at 10 a. m. The office of Detective Gilkeson is crowded with many trunks and stolen goods, all of which have been labeled as from whom taken, the date, and conditions. They will be carefully guarded to be used as evidence against the men. The goods there are valued at several thousand dollars, which may be greatly increased by the contents of the dozen or more trunks which have not yet been opened.

THE WORK OF DETECTION.

To Joseph Rue, special agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Detective Gilkeson of this city is due the credit of running the thieves down. In an interview with Rue today the following account of the inception of the robberies and their detection was obtained. Mr. Rue said: "Two years ago we decided to dispense with locks on the cars and introduced our present system of seals. The seal is of lead, is about the size of a five-cent piece, and is about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The wire used in connection with it is one-sixteenth inch iron wire. There are curls in it to prevent its being pulled through the lead seal. The method of using it is as follows: The wire is passed through the seal, then through the hasp of the car doors, then back through the seal again, forming an unbroken circle. An instrument then is used in impressing the seals. That in use, say in Pittsburg, stamps upon the inverse side the letters "Pg. Tr.," and upon the obverse side "P. S. & L.," thus indicating that the car is intact when it enters the depot bound westward. The two wires are imbeded by the same stroke by which the letters are imprinted. This understood, I will give you an idea of the inception of the robbery and its discovery by the officials of the road. The eastern-bound trains were not molested, but western-bound trains have been the sufferers. As near as we can estimate it these robberies have been going on for two years. At first they only occurred at long intervals, then daily growing bolder and more general, until just lately every train was a sufferer. We became cognizant of the robberies through claims submitted by New York merchants to the road, on the strength of their Western customers' allegations of broken packages both in bulk and in severalty, the evidence in each case being positive that the packages were opened in transit. We were puzzled a long time by the robberies, as our reports from Western points showed that the seals were always seemingly intact. After a most exhaustive search of the entire division of the Pennsylvania Road up to Pittsburg, and after two months' work, we found that the robberies were committed between Pittsburg and Dennison; that out of eighty crews seventy-five were engaged in the scheme of robbery. We were badly startled at first by the fact that the seals on the cars were generally found intact when the cars reached Columbus on the way westward.

"Then commenced a system of espionage on every mile of siding between here and Dennison. Day and night the watch continued; meanwhile marked and decoy goods were used. We found that local freight was generally untouched, that the robberies were committed on Union Line shipments. One dark night one of our brightest men stumbled against the mystery of the seals and the method by which they were successfully tampered with. Concealed, he saw the crew come to a Union Line car. The wire was pulled out of the seal, the door was thrown back, and the car entered. In a short time the men emerged, carrying a lot of plunder. They made off to the caboose, and the conductor pulled back the door, ran the wire through the seal where it had been pulled out, and with a board struck a blow. The wire went back to the place, the blow united the soft lead again without destroying the lettering on either side, and the seal was apparently untouched. I saw one of these and it was only by the closest scrutiny that a person could detect the signs that it had been tampered with. All this made clear, our course was much easier. The individuals of these crews were then each of them tracked down, and I may say here that so closely were the stolen goods located that out of all the arrests we made last night and this morning there was not one man but had stolen stuff either on him or in his room. I can give a few illustrations of the spirit of these employés. In one case, just lately, the pursuit was so hot that twenty-five boxes of fine cigars were hastily burned in a caboose stove. In another case a 'tip' resulted in two bolts of fine silk being thrown from a caboose into the Monongahela River while crossing the Pan-Handle bridge. In another instance a crew broke open a car and found it full of organs. One of the men, enraged by finding nothing of the stealable kind, thrust an iron bar into an organ and ruined it. We have evidence that a freight conductor broke into a car, opened a piano, and sat down and played it all night, stopping at midnight to eat supper off the polished top. The same fellow was thumping a piano in a dive last night when captured. Another brakeman, who lives on Wiley avenue, stole a bolt of cloth, had a suit made for himself, and gave the cloth for two other suits to two of his friends. Another man has become an expert on a stolen accordion. In all my experience of twenty-nine years I never saw such a taste for miscellaneous stealing. Everything except a coffin and a blacksmith's anvil has been stolen and made use of. Some of our detectives assured me this morning that not a man was arrested but had from half a dozen to a dozen pairs of socks of the finest qualities and a large assortment of shirts of all kinds."

THE METHODS OF THE THIEVES.

The combination to rob a freight-train necessitated the guilty knowledge and actual participation of the conductor, the middle brakemen, one or two, and the rear brakeman, or flagman. It did not, of necessity, take in the front brakeman nor the engineer or fireman. Every excuse which they knew could not well be denied was given for broken cars when they neglected, which they frequently did, to seal or lock them up again. The Government bonded cars were broken, perhaps, oftener than the ordinary Union Line or common freight-cars. In these they always knew they could get choice goods. Silks, cigars, rifles, all kinds of imported firearms, and caddies of tobacco seemed to be some of their necessities. Boxes of shoes and a general run of merchant supplies for their every-day use were found openly in the caboose-cars of each train. Hundreds of boxes which had contained the finest of imported cigars were found on these trains, boldly used by the men to hold their caps and overalls, and lanterns and waste stuff. Fires were in progress today all along the line of the Pan-Handle Road, made up of the stuff from the caboose-cars, in order to get rid of evidence when the trial comes. Word was telegraphed along the road for the particulars of each case. Freight-trains have hauled up at water stations and delayed until the caboose was swept and examined, and in doing so evidence has been procured against the unsuspecting railroad men which it will be hard to overturn. Almost every man arrested had from one to ten pawn-tickets and all sorts of articles on his person. It is alleged that every pawn-shop in the two cities is represented on the tickets. An amount of several thousand dollars is said to be recoverable in this way alone.

About the Pan-Handle yards today there was a scene of quietness that indicated that something unusual had happened where there is usually a scene of noisy bustle. The crews of men that had been arrested had left a large number of trains deserted. There were twenty-four of these trains piled closely together on the side tracks in the yards. The detention of freight, however, was only temporary. The railroad officers had taken special precaution to continue moving their freight promptly. An extra force of sixty men had been employed. These were put on the deserted trains in place of the arrested employés. When it became generally known that a large number of men had been arrested applicants for positions commenced to flock to the depot by the score.

At a late hour tonight J. R. Dunlap, who is regarded as the ringleader of the gang, made a confession to the detectives, in which he implicated several outsiders and located "fences" at Dennison, New Philadelphia, and other places. It is understood that no more arrests will be made here. In fact, Detective Rue said they had all the men they wanted, except a few no longer connected with the Pan-Handle Road, who are located, and will be arrested within the next few days.

OBITUARY.

John T. Raymond's Funeral.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The arrangements for the funeral of John T. Raymond are as follows: Funeral services will take place Wednesday morning at 10:30 at the "Little Church Around the Corner" (Church of the Transfiguration), the Rev. Dr. Houghton to conduct them. Simple private services at the house of the family will precede these. The pall-bearers will be Messrs. Florence, Stoddard, James Lewis, Joseph Jefferson, Lester Wallack, Augustin Daly, A. M. Palmer, and Harry Edwards. The body will be interred at Evergreen Cemetery. In case the body should not arrive in town early enough the time for the obsequies will be changed.

Samuel Simpson.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11.—News has been received from Bantam, Clermont County, O., of the death there last Friday of Samuel Simpson, brother of Gen. U. S. Grant's mother, aged 91. He was always a favorite relative of the General, and was visited by him at the time of his last journey to Cincinnati.

Eben S. Stearns.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 11.—Eben S. Stearns, President of the Tennessee Normal College, and Chancellor of the University of the South, died in this city this morning.

Sitting Down Time Has Come.

Michigan chair factories can't fill their orders, though running overtime.

IMPEACHING WITNESSES.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE SCHWARTZ CASE.

Testimony Adduced to Show the Receipt of Money by Watt from His Father-in-Law—The Prosecution Contradicted on Minor Points—Two Witnesses Swear that Emma Lewis' Reputation for Truth Is Bad—Col. Bowman Contradicts Gallagher—The Haddock Case.

MORRIS, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—The fourth week of the Rock Island case commenced this morning with the defense continuing their evidence. That presented today has been in impeachment principally. Jonas D. Mead of Paxton, Ill., father-in-law of the prisoner Watt, was the first witness called to the stand. He testified to receiving back pension of $1,007 in June, 1886, and deposited it, less commissions, in the Ford County Bank at that place. Nov. 11 he sent a draft for $300 to Watt. He identified Watt's indorsement on the back of the draft. On cross-examination he said that before receiving the pension he had decided to divide the money between his three daughters, but had not yet presented any of them with the amount except Mrs. Watt. He said Watt had not asked him for the money, and that he had received no note from him. He last saw Watt before sending the money—Sept. 6. He denied having told the Paxton Bank officials that Watt wanted the $300. The objection of the defense was sustained to the question as to whether the witness ever killed a man in Ford County. The prosecution has claimed that Watt got the money from his father-in-law for the purpose of a "cover" to the money in his possession.

Thomas C. Boyd, Schwartz's Chicago landlord, said that he leased his house to defendant Oct. 17, 1885, and that some of the articles of furniture now in the house are the same that were there in 1885. He produced the lease, and stated that Schwartz paid $10 per month and water rent. William Watt, a brakeman, and the youngest brother of the prisoner, said he was present at the Chicago depot last fall with Wind, Schwartz, and Watt when the question of "rushing the growler" was referred to, and that he did not say "Newt" had any more money than the rest of them. He said that Wind (the detective) was the one who proposed to have the "growler" rushed.

Homer J. Anderson, Superintendent of the Allen Car Wheel Works, was at the train the morning of the tragedy and assisted in removing Nichols' body from its position in the car. The defense then attempted to ascertain what effect the sight and removal of the remains had upon his mind. The prosecution were sustained in their objection to this line of examination. Thomas M. Watt, brother of the prisoner, testified in regard to meeting Pinkerton and "Newt" on the train returning from Morris, after an interview with Schwartz. He related his visit to Pinkerton next day his brother Robert, which was made at Pinkerton's suggestion, who said that "Newt" was stubborn and would not admit anything. "Newt" was being detained at Pinkerton's at this time. Pinkerton wanted one of them to go down to Morris with him and "Newt" the next day, and Robert arranged to go.

Robert Watt, brother of the prisoner, and who lives in the front part of the flat occupied by "Newt," was sworn. He said he remembered being in Cameron's saloon last fall when Wind, Schwartz, "Newt," Henry Barnes, and Wood (who has been spoken of as the Rev. Mr. Wood) were there. They were throwing dice, and Wood smoked and drank with them, but was not spoken of by "Newt" as "the Rev. Mr. Wood." He also remembered the time Wind came to see him and "Newt" about raising $100 for Schwartz's bigamy lawyers. They each gave him $10, and Barnes, who boarded there, $5. He said "Newt" did not give him the $10. He said he was at the jail the time Wind claims he saw a whispered conversation between the prisoners. Witness denies that anything of the kind occurred. He further denied that the doors of this room were kept locked, as Wind testified to finding them once when he went back to have Schwartz's attorney money provided for. Witness also denied Pinkerton's testimony as to their meeting on the train and talking when he was taking "Newt" back to Chicago from here.

The evidence grew a little more sensational when William Yager of Chicago was called. He testified that Emma Lewis bore a bad reputation for truth and veracity among her acquaintances in Chicago, and that he would not believe her under oath. On cross-examination he proved to be a barber, traveling ambassador, and insurance solicitor. He stated with satisfaction that Miss Lewis had been his "mash," and that he had called on her a dozen times, the last time being since she had lived on Carpenter street. James Feltham of Chicago stated that he knew Emma Lewis and that her reputation for truth and veracity was bad. He had met her at Delmonico's, on Quincy street, and had seen her in a West-Side place. He gave the names of three or four whom he had heard question her reputation for truth and veracity. The defense attempted by this witness and the previous one to question her good character, but the court ruled out the questions.

William J. Gallagher was brought prominently into the case again this afternoon when Col. Wendell P. Bowman of Philadelphia, counsel for Schwartz, was called to the witness-stand. He denied that he ever told Schwartz in the Cook County Jail that Gallagher was an old friend of his and that he could confide in him; that he never introduced Gallagher and Schwartz; that Gallagher advanced and spoke to him. He said that on one of the two occasions when he met Gallagher in the jail the latter interrupted him and Schwartz during an interview by offering the latter some whisky; that no familiar salutations were ever passed between them. The cross-examination was very lively, the prosecution commencing with solid shot about the witness being indicted with Gallagher in Philadelphia. Mr. Bowman said that he had been a witness in two criminal cases, but, having his memory refreshed, admitted that he had served in that capacity three times; that one of these three times was in his own and Gallagher's behalf; that he was indicted for accidentally speaking to one of the jurors in a case in which he was the attorney for the defendants; that the indictment was for embracery or jury bribing; that the charge had its inception in malice, and that the complainant had since committed suicide. He admitted that he shook hands with Gallagher, but said there was no cordiality manifested. Bowman denied that he ever roomed with Gallagher in Philadelphia, and that their offices were just across the hall from each other. The court held the prosecution to a strict cross-examination, threatening several times to dismiss the witness from the stand when the questions reached a too personal nature in regard to Gallagher and Philadelphia matters. Had court adjourned at the usual time to permit the prosecution to consult Gallagher, the examination would probably have been of even a more interesting nature.

Commencing tomorrow evening night sessions will be held and the case probably rushed through this week. Gallagher will undoubtedly be put on the stand in rebuttal of Bowman's testimony.

The Haddock Case.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 11.—The day has been spent in the Haddock murder trial chiefly in the argument of law points relating to the conspiracy and the application of the term "reasonable doubt." In the afternoon E. H. Hubbard of counsel for the State presented the case before the jury, closing at 5:30. The attendance has lessened to over one-half, but public interest does not seem to subside. The probable outcome of the jury's deliberation is the theme of the moment. Three speeches will be made on each side before the case goes to the jury, and it is not thought probable that it will be submitted until Thursday.

Early Railroading.

The marvelous growth of the railroad interests of the country in such a short time is illustrated by the fact that old men are still living in Baltimore who took the first ride with Peter Cooper in the first steam locomotive in America. The locomotive was simply an old stationary engine, about the size of a barrel, mounted on a truck, and connected with the wheels by a crank. It pulled an old-fashioned coach, loaded with forty-two passengers, thirteen miles in fifty-seven minutes. On the return trip it raced with two fast horses. The contest was nip and tuck, when the band slipped off the fly-wheel. Peter Cooper, the engineer, in attempting to replace it, lacerated his hand. The horses won the race. The first engine of really serviceable qualities was manufactured at York, Pa., by Phineas Davis. It made a mile in three minutes, drawing forty persons, and it took the prize offered by the Baltimore & Ohio Road. Davis became the road's chief constructor of engines.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MISS ALCOTT ON THE BALLET.

A Vigorous Protest Against the Introduction of Indecent Dances.

Louise M. Alcott in the Boston *Transcript*: As the subject of the ballet has been recently brought before the public and much private discussion has followed, I desire to enter my protest, with that of my friends, against the introduction of indecent dances into otherwise unobjectionable spectacles for the young.

Last Saturday afternoon a party of little girls were taken to see "The Ratcatcher," the pretty story of "The Pied Piper" being considered a pleasant and proper one for children to enjoy. The play itself was harmless, the tuneful charmer well acted, the rats and peasant children highly satisfactory, but the ballet spoilt the entertainment for more than one party, as was plainly shown by the disgust of the ladies and the comments of the children. Young as they were, the ages of our three ranging from 7 to 10, the instincts of these buds of women were quick to see and feel the immodesty of "the pink ladies," who "didn't have enough clothes on, and kicked about in the improperest way before ever so many men."

The innocent amazement of these babes was not the worst feature of the case, however. A row of lads just in front were evidently taking their first lesson in modern morals, and the grins, nudges, and remarks of these boys were a sad comment on the carelessness of parents, the blindness of public opinion, the folly of trying to keep boys clean-minded when such temptations are set before them and indorsed by their elders.

The flock of girls eating candy all about us and surveying the most audacious poses of the ballet with calm interest made it impossible to help wondering what sort of wives and mothers they would become if at 16 they could see, without blushing, several hundred half-naked girls prance before them, as in the "Black Crook," could laugh at the vulgar wit of that silliest of all plays, "Adonis," and troop eagerly to see Camille, the courtesan, die in lace and white cashmere.

The ministers, when asked their opinion on this subject, either condemned the stage entirely, professed utter ignorance of the ballet or approved it, and the matter dropped, as so often before, to the great disappointment of many anxious parents who hoped that these keepers of souls would manfully wage war against one of the crying evils of the day.

Therefore it becomes such persons as are interested in public morals and the guardianship of the young to take up the question and try to purify the stage of this abomination, making it what it should be, a source of instruction as well as pleasure. Let the managers who get up these brilliant spectacles remember principle as well as profit, and provide harmless plays for young and old, with less glitter and more decency, fewer false wives and rakish husbands, wholesome home scenes, not dress parades and poor acting. The good old fairy plays always drew. "Joshua Whitcomb" fills any house, and "The Rivals" still enjoys a green old age. In Heaven's name, then, let the playwrights fall to and give us something sweet and true to human nature, or let there be brought back the best dramas of other days to teach us what to like!

Let the parents who are responsible to God for the children they bring into the world look well to their own ways, to do all that in them lies to make it a safe home for these innocents, and set examples fit to be followed, lest, when the wild oats are sowed, the sad harvest will bring them the bitterest remorse.

This is a matter in which women may properly move, since they rule society, are liberal patrons of the theatre, and universally allowed to be by sex, education, and the grace of God, the most moral half of creation. Dear mothers, sisters, and teachers, let the cults you love go for a little while, and, taking a hint from Browning's innocent Pippa as she passes unharmed through scenes of love and sin and death, help to keep these little girls of ours as safe through ignorance as she was, and able to sing with her—

God is in His Heaven.
All is well with the world.

As they go about the wholesome work and play fitted to their years, or, learning from the heathen Buddha that chastity is one of the cardinal virtues which shall bring a man's soul safe to Nirvana in the end, see that your sons be not tempted to forget it by these allurements of the flesh.

These boys and girls are to be the parents of the coming generation, the makers of the happiness of home, the honor of the city, the prosperity of the State we are so proud of. Let us remember this and begin early to make them virtuous as well as brave and beautiful; to teach them that the true conduct of life is the highest culture, and that a wise legislation which nips vice in the bud is a better economy than building prisons and hospitals to heal and reform souls and bodies which might have been saved by care before ignorance and temptation ruined them.

Cease remonstrating against the withholding rights so many of us are not yet ready to use and earnestly profit by one of the few conceded to us. Be what you are so often called, the good angels of home, the keepers of men's consciences, the mothers of the race, and do your duty in this matter, both for the sake of your own children and those poorer ones who lead a dangerous life for their daily bread and your dangerous pleasure.

PRESAGES OF DEATH.

How the "White Lady" Warned Maria Theresa of Her End.

The Viscomte d'Arlincourt tell us that he visited the Archduchess Maria Louise, the widow of Napoleon, and from her lips heard that the White Lady never fails to appear in the Imperial Palace of Vienna before the death of one of the house of Austria. She told him:

My grandmother was Queen of the Sicilies, and after the death of my father's first wife, Elizabeth, he asked for the hand of her daughter, Maria Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand I. of Sicily. My grandmother, anxious about her daughter's welfare, consulted a pious nun, to whom it was allowed at times to see through the veil of the future. Her answer was as follows: "Your daughter will be happy, but after her thirty-fifth year God will call her to himself."

This was clear enough. The new Empress ascended the throne (she was crowned in 1790, at the age of 18) in the expectation of having a short but happy life. She often spoke to her young children about it, but never complained that the time was short.

The nearer the ominous term drew the more did the Empress endeavor to banish the thought of it from her mind. She ceased to speak of it. In the year that preceded her death a heavy sickness brought her into great peril. "Be at ease," her Majesty said to those who surrounded her; "my hour is not yet come. If heaven calls me, it will be next year."

Her 35th year arrived. One day my sister, the late Empress of Brazil, exclaimed in terror to her mother:

"Behind your elbow chair I see—I see——"
"What, child? Speak!"
"The White Lady."

"She has not come for you, my dear," answered the Empress calmly, "but for me! My hour has now come."

Next day she was dead, Aug. 13, 1807.

"The Lady Barkeeper."

Since the publication in the *Bar* of Mr. Morton Kimball's assertion that his wife was his barkeeper, as he has had enough of hirelings, a *Bar* reporter has interviewed the lady herself. "Yes," said she, "that is true, and the *Bar* has but done us justice. We suffered enough from barkeepers, and at length we agreed to do our own business and we find it pays. Now our chief business is done at night. There are over forty lodges and societies meet in the house, and I tell you, sir, that we have our hands full, and have as much as we can do to wait on our customers. I can myself wait on twenty-five, and can remember to give change from the highest to the lowest sum; I have even remembered to give change of a $10 bill when only a cigar was ordered; and, indeed, men have acknowledged that they have handed bills in that way to try if they could embarrass me; but no, I can keep all in my head up to twenty-five. More, however, would, I confess, baffle me."

"Do you ever feel tired?" queried the reporter.

"Well, sometimes, perhaps. Often my husband thinks I am working too hard, and he tells me to go to bed. Well, I retire for a few moments, just to please him, but I can not feel content, and I return to the bar-room. I could not go to bed and feel comfortable or safe while I knew that he was alone. O, I can assure you that I am perfectly used to the business, and would feel like a fish out of water if I were out of the bar-room. That is my native element."—*The Bar.*

Women Superintendents.

In Dakota 10 per cent of the County Superintendents of Schools are women, and they are said to average better than men in ability and faithfulness to duty.

THE STATE FAIR CONTEST.

A STRONG EFFORT TO BE MADE TO DOWN SPRINGFIELD.

Chicago, Peoria, and Centralia Interests United in Opposition—Twenty-eight Senators Said to Be Pledged—Work of the Houses—A Veto in Wisconsin—Michigan Legislative Investigations Reveal Insurance Frauds—A School Text-Book Bill—Prohibition Fight—Illinois Elections.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—The bill permanently locating the State Fair at Springfield will come up on second reading in the Senate Wednesday. There will be a hard fight over the measure, which will be met with a proposition to alternate the fair between Chicago, Peoria, and Centralia. The three interests have pooled their issues against Springfield, and a motion will be made in the Senate to substitute the three points named for Springfield. A few days ago a count of noses showed that twenty-eight Senators had agreed to vote for the plan of alternating the fair between the three cities, and it is still believed that this number can be held for the proposition. If it is beaten and "Dave" Littler succeeds in bagging the fair for this town, the victory will be due to the action of certain Chicago Senators. Three of them are believed to have made secret pledges to Springfield, but for what reason the public is not informed. The real-estate ring of the Capital is working hard for the location of the fair here. For this purpose a paper boom is being worked up. The local papers for the last few days have teemed with accounts of the Springfield boom. The real-estate dealers have announced an increase of 25 per cent in prices, but there are no accounts of any large sales. The alleged boom was discovered a few days ago in the jungle of the State Fair Appropriation bill, and will disappear as soon as that measure is disposed of. Its sole object is to effect the vote on the bill. One thing that will hurt Springfield in this fight is the exposure of the State printing steal by the legislative committee. The fact that the local press, Banker Tracy, Postmaster Clendenin, and others have been connected with the printing combine will have the effect of causing some members to vote against Springfield as the point for the permanent location of the fair. They appear to be afraid that the fair here would only lead to the formation of another ring to bleed the State. Dave Littler's appointment on the Pacific railroads investigation will also weaken Springfield. This will probably necessitate his resignation from the House, which would, of course, end all deals made by him with reference to the fair. He started out trading everything in sight for Springfield, and probably had more deals on his hands than he knew what to do with. He is, no doubt, really glad to get out of the House so that his inability to deliver all he promised may not be exposed. But it will be a sorry day for Springfield when the member from Sangamon, who has made about as indifferent a Chairman of the Appropriations Committee as could have been found, gets out of the House. With no one from Springfield who is in a position to return favors, the hack drivers and boarding-house keepers here will have hard work landing the State Fair.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate advanced to a third reading the bill appropriating $50,000 for the employés of the Thirty-first General Assembly, and the following bills were introduced by Senator Crabtree and appropriately referred: Prohibiting the taking of changes of venue later than the third day of the term at which the case is set for trial; providing that in cases of attachment the Judge may order a trial at the same time and by the same jury of the plaintiff's right to attachment on the merits of the case. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Pepoon introduced a bill to provide all veteran soldiers with medals and appropriating $5,000 for that purpose, which was sent to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Barger also introduced a time-worn measure to repeal the law under which the Chicago Board of Trade was organized. The bill to permit the Recorder of Cook County to make abstracts was taken up and sent to a third reading, and after some routine business the House adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

Prohibitionists Dispute the Canvass—A British Subject Secures an Appointment.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—Great excitement exists here over the efforts of the Prohibitionists to stop the official canvass of the election returns which occurs tomorrow. They have discovered that inspectors of election have not complied with the law in making the returns. The law requires that the poll-lists be filed with the County Clerk as a part of the returns, but instead the inspectors sent a bare statement of the result to the County Clerk, and locked the poll-lists up in the ballot-boxes, which cannot be opened except by an order from the Supreme Court. The prohibition leaders asked the City Clerk to sign the stipulation reciting these facts and requesting the Supreme Court to issue an order to open the boxes and take the poll-lists to the County Clerk's office, as the law provides. The City Clerk flatly refused to sign the stipulation and the Prohibitionists have sent a man to Lansing to obtain a mandamus to compel the production of the poll-lists before the Board of County Commissioners. Failing in this they will stop the canvass by an injunction. The Prohibitionists have complete lists of all persons who obtained naturalization papers less than six months before the election, and claim that many such voted in violation of law. If so it may result in throwing out the vote of this city, which would insure the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. The Prohibitionists claim that the same state of affairs exists in Muskegon, which also voted against the amendment.

A British Subject Secures a Detroit Office.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11. — [Special.]—Julius Hess and W. E. Brown, two Detroit architects, were candidates for the place of Superintendent of the new Detroit Government Building, a job that is likely to last for ten years. Mr. Brown had the indorsement of Don. M. Dickinson and got the position. Hess was backed by ex-Congressman Maybury. The outcome has provoked a great deal of feeling here. Both candidates are competent, but it is claimed that Brown is a British subject and cannot become an American citizen before 1889 if he were to begin trying right away. Hess was naturalized many years ago and served as Second-Lieutenant in a New York company during the War. The matter will be brought to the attention of the President, who will be asked to revoke Brown's appointment.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

A Veto from Wisconsin's Governor—Michigan Solons—The Insurance Investigation.

MADISON, Wis., April 11.—[Special.]—Gov. Rusk returned to the Senate today with a veto the bill authorizing the loan of $15,000 of the State's trust funds to the Oshkosh militia companies for the purpose of erecting an armory in that city. The veto message holds that it is bad policy to loan such funds in the manner desired, as the property might depreciate, and the school fund would be the loser. The Senate then refused concurrence in two other bills of like character. The Committee on Education reported on the bill giving the university alumni a voice in electing regents by recommending that all regents be made elective by the people. The Senate concurred in the bill making appropriations to the various fair associations of the State. It concurred in the bill which imposes a heavy penalty upon persons making false statements to the Assessor relative to the value of their property.

The Assembly passed the bill which prevents any person from voting in cities of 3,000 and upwards who has failed to register, and to require that a registry be kept open until one week before election. It refused to concur in a resolution calling for a State constitutional convention to consider various amendments to the Constitution.

It is not expected that the committee investigating the expenditures in connection with the erection of the new Science-Hall will report before tomorrow. While it is not probable that there will be any intimation that crookedness existed anywhere it is thought that a reflection will at least be cast on the methods of bookkeeping of the various parties connected with the work. As there was $40,000 insurance money on the old Science-Hall, the committee will doubtless hold that this amount ought to be sufficient for the purchase of new apparatus, and will recommend the elimination of the $60,000 appropriation asked for this purpose.

A Michigan School-Book Bill.

LANSING, Mich., April 11—[Special.]—The House today, after considerable discussion, passed a bill for uniform school text-books in the State through the Committee of the Whole. Considerable indignation is felt by members over the resignation of Superintendent Foster of the State Public School, pending a legislative investigation. It is thought here that the investigation of the Board of Control was not anywhere as thorough as it should have been, and the legislative committee to be appointed will probably investigate the board as well as the condition of the schools. Lieut.-Gov. MacDonald will give a legislative reception Wednesday.

Graveyard Insurance.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—An unusually sensational phase of graveyard insurance has been developed by Senator Gorman, who is a member of the Legislative Investigation Committee. While the committee was at work upon a certain company Senator Gorman was looking over a bunch of applications for insurance. Moved by a natural curiosity he singled from the list sixty-five taken out by persons in his own Village of Chelsea. He discovered that but thirteen were ostensibly signed by the applicant. All the the others were signed by the beneficiary, thus making them worthless from the start. He discovered that the name of Gorman occurred in three policies, and on further examination found that three policies had been taken out on his own mother. Looking up the dates he saw that the applications were made at a time when his mother was very ill. It was perfectly well known in the family that Mrs. Gorman was not likely to recover, yet some of her relatives took out policies on her life—in fact speculated on her death. The Senator was startled and shocked at the discovery of the ghoulish motives of his kinsmen.

ILLINOIS CITY ELECTIONS.

A Victory for the Temperance Party at Lexington—Results Elsewhere.

LEXINGTON, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—The corporation election at this place today was one of great interest. Lexington has a special charter known as the Princeton charter, which in effect is an ironclad prohibition law. There has never been a saloon in the town. For four or five years past strenuous efforts have been made to organize as a city under the general law and thus do away with the charter. The temperance people as a general thing have sought to retain the present law, which has proved so effective. The "charter breakers," as they are called, made a big fight this year, claiming a certain victory, but they were defeated, and the charter was sustained by a vote of 167 for the present charter to 123 against it. Licenses cannot be granted, even if a majority of the Council should favor it. Three members, being a majority of the Council, were elected by the charter sustainers, which is a victory for temperance, law, and order. Last year the majority for the charter was only seven.

WINDSOR, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—The city election passed off quietly here today. Both sides were thoroughly organized and contested the ground closely. The result was a victory for the Prohibitionists by an average majority of twelve. This will make the eleventh year, with one exception, that the town has been without saloons.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

A Lively City Campaign in La Crosse—Another St. Louisan Convicted.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 11.—[Special.]—Democrats and Republicans have agreed upon a fusion ticket to run against the Labor party. The Democratic share of the fusion ticket is Davis Austin for Mayor, John Rau for Treasurer, W. L. Crosby for City Attorney, Thomas Vickery for member Board of Public Works; the Republican share of the ticket is E. R. Polleis for Clerk, Fred Ring for Controller, J. A. Leinfelder and S. F. Nice for members of the Public Works Board. The new charter provides for an election the third Tuesday in April. The campaign will be one of the hottest in the history of La Crosse. The Labor ticket is headed by Dr. George Powell, brother of D. F. Powell, the present incumbent.

Green Smith May Pay for His Fun.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11.—[Special.]—Some of the gentlemen who were so keen to support Green Smith's claim to the Lieutenant-Governorship are likely to have to pay dearly for their trouble. The appeal bond in the injunction case was signed by J. J. Cooper, ex-State Treasurer, and W. B. Flack. Harrison, Miller & Elam have filed in the Marion Superior Court a suit against Green Smith and Messrs. Cooper and Flack asking in behalf of Col. Robertson judgment for $3,000 on their bond to cover damages and costs incurred by reason of the injunction and the proceedings necessary in obtaining it. The action of the Circuit Court was reversed by the Supreme Court Feb. 23, and the injunction annulled. The complaint avers that the reversal of the judgment was a breach of the undertaking upon which the injunction was granted. For attorney's fees $2,500 was expended by Col. Robertson, besides the expenses of traveling and printing briefs. The case will be pressed to an early trial.

Labor Ticket in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11.—[Special.]—The Union Labor party of this city met tonight and placed a city ticket in the field for the election next October. Walter W. Davy, a printer, was nominated for Mayor and John F. White, a worker in brass, for Clerk. Next month the National headquarters of the Union Labor party will be opened in this city.

Republicans Will Rule in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., April 11.—At the charter election today the Republicans elected Frank A. Magowan Mayor, School Superintendent, six out of seven Aldermen, five out of seven School Trustees, three out of five License Commissioners, and all the Freeholders.

Convicted of Election Frauds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11.—J. C. Pendergast, another of the deputy recorders who were indicted for committing frauds at the election last November, was convicted in the United States Court today.

FLOODS IN THE EAST.

The Mohawk's Rise Causing Consternation Among Railway Passengers.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., April 11.—Excitement was never more intense along the Mohawk River, which has continued to rise since morning. At Fonda, Amsterdam, Tribe's Hill, Yosts, Sprakers, Fort Plain, and St. Johnsville the Central Railroad tracks are submerged and the river is still rising. The bridge over the Mohawk at Fort Plain was carried away by the flood tonight. Two sections struck the Canajoharie bridge and nearly carried it away. The loss amounts to many thousand dollars. There is an ice jam near Big Nose. The special on the Central, standing opposit, is in water to the car steps and cannot move. The lightning expresses also are both stalled in this vicinity, and the passengers were removed from the cars with boats. Fultonville and Fonda are nearly all under water. To telegraph wires on the Central Railroad are in operation. The railroad tracks are torn up at Palestine bridge and the tracks are washed out in various places. Travel will be impeded for several days.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 11.—An extensive landslide occurred at Muldoon's Cut on the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad yesterday. Trains will be unable to run from Saratoga to Mechanicsville for two or three days.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—A washout on the Central Railroad near Fonda prevented a large number of the members of the Legislature from reaching Albany in time for tonight's session, and as a consequence there was no quorum present.

TROY, N. Y., April 11.—The high water in the Hudson River at Stillwater this morning carried away two sections of the iron toll bridge from Stillwater to Schaghticoke. The river at Troy is over the docks, but no damage has been done.

NASHUA, N. H., April 11.—The Merrimac and Nashua Rivers have been rising during the day. The water in the Merrimac is seven feet above the low-water mark and has increased two feet in volume today, rising at the rate of eleven inches per hour. Tonight the ice has gone out from the rivers, and the corporations were obliged to use steam power.

WATERBURY, Vt., April 11.—The rapid thawing caused an ice gorge at Pineo Flat, Bolton, flooding farm-houses, washing out culverts, and delaying the morning Boston train three hours. After this train passed the rising waters took away the trestle.

It Wouldn't Take Long.

"I'm going to speak my mind at that meeting tonight, and don't you forget it," said an irate Metropolitan Clubster to his wife.

"Going to speak it plainly, are you, dear?" she asked, quietly.

"Yes, I am; I'm going to speak my mind, my whole mind, and nothing but my mind."

"What a short speech it will be," she said, half to herself, and went on sewing.—*Washington Critic.*

BEYOND STATE CONTROL.

IOWA'S LAW TO COERCE THE RAILROADS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Because the Act Compelled the Surrender of Privileges Secured by the Constitution of the United States It Is Declared Void—Method Taken by the Local Authorities to Bring the Matter Before the Courts—Other Cases to Be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States today in the railroad-permit case of Henry S. Barron against George W. Burnside, Sheriff of Lynn County, Iowa, in error to the Supreme Court of that State. The question presented by the case is the validity of an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved April 6, 1886, entitled "An act requiring foreign corporations to file their articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, and imposing certain conditions upon such corporations transacting business in this State." The object of the act is to compel foreign railway corporations to take out a permit for the transaction of business within the State, and it is made a condition of the granting of such a permit that the railroad company, if sued by a citizen of the State, shall not remove the case to a Federal Court. This court, in an opinion by Justice Blatchford, holds that, as the Iowa statute makes the right to a permit dependent upon the surrender by the foreign corporation of a privilege secured to it by the Constitution and laws of the United States, the statute is void. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Iowa is reversed, and the case remanded, with directions to enter a judgment discharging the plaintiff in error from custody. The corporation concerned in this case is the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. W. C. Goudy argued the case for the Northwestern Railway. Mr. Herrick was here for the Burlington line, but did not present his arguments.

Not Much Surprised.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 11.—[Special.]—The announcement that the United States Supreme Court had declared the Sweney law unconstitutional was received here without much surprise. Many were prepared for it since the elaborate discussion of the question before the State Supreme Court last December. The Sweney law, passed by the last General Assembly, compelled all foreign corporations doing business in the State to reincorporate here, and thus be subject to State laws and State courts. It was the last feature to which the most objection was raised, as it took away the right of foreign corporations when sued to transfer their cases to the Federal courts as is now usually done. To make a test case the State arrested the employés of two or three foreign railroad corporations, among them those of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The company defended its refusal to reincorporate on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The leading foreign railroads entering the State united their counsel and through their chief solicitors argued the case before the Iowa Supreme Court last December on an application for a writ of habeas corpus to release the arrested employés. The State court denied this and the case was at once presented to the United States Supreme Court, with the result announced today. Gov. Larrabee said tonight that the State would probably abandon at once its cases against other corporations under the Sweney law, but it would make no change in its prosecution of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company for refusal to pay taxes in Iowa. He says that he is not disappointed in the decision of the Supreme Court and he thinks that the next Legislature (if any legislation on this subject is attempted) will be very careful not to interfere with constitutional rights of non-resident corporations.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Indorsing the Sunday Movement.

A union banquet of the Congregational Club and the Presbyterian Social Union was held last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel. An interesting program of speech-making was carried out, the speakers being limited to ten minutes each. The following subjects were deftly handled: "Enrichments of the Puritan Cultus" by Prof. E. A. Scott, "Our Common Interest in 'Edward Iron Heel'" by the Rev. S. J. McPherson, "The Social Annex" by President E. D. Eaton of Beloit, "Apostolic Succession" by the Rev. D. A. Breed, "The Superiority of the Presbyterian Policy" by the Rev. Arthur Little, "The Superiority of the Congregational Policy" by the Rev. J. H. Barrows, and "The Pulpit as It Imagines Itself to Be Seen from the Pew" by the Rev. S. P. Henson. In indorsement of the early-closing movement, the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution amid great enthusiasm, it being offered by the Rev. Dr. Noyes, Presbyterian, and seconded by the Rev. R. E. Jenkins, Congregationalist:

"WHEREAS, The clerks and employés of stores and factories in Chicago are striving to secure for themselves the rest of one day in the week; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we believe it to be their right to have such a day, and we urge our representatives at Springfield to press the enactment of such laws as will close all factories, stores, saloons, theatres, and other places of amusement Sundays."

Meeting of the Union Veteran Club.

The Chicago Union Veteran Club met at the Grand Pacific last evening and recommended Thomas S. Sexton for Building Inspector. Several other recommendations were about to be made when Secretary Manning moved that they be presented to the Committee on Political Action for consideration before being read in public and thereby avoid criticism from the daily press. This was carried, and a large batch of petitions from officeseekers were so disposed of. Remarks were made by Gen. R. W. Smith, thanking the club for its indorsement of him for the position of Police Justice. Resolutions of respect were passed upon the late Comrade J. H. Stahl.

His Head Torn from His Body.

Robert Jameson, engineer at the Bryant Block, No. 89 Randolph street, got caught in the fly-wheel, while oiling the machinery, and had his head torn from his body. The accident was discovered by the engineer's daughter, who called at the engine-room to see her father and saw his dead body lying near the engine and his head fifteen feet away. The body was cold. The remains were taken to the late home, No. [illegible] Armour street. Deceased was a Scotchman, [illegible] years old.

The Police Are Looking Into It.

Mrs. Antoinette Evans, 34 years of age, who lived with her husband and maid in a flat at No. 275 Chicago avenue, died Sunday morning under circumstances which have led the police to enter into an investigation. The cause of death was peritonitis. Drs. H. A. and J. M. Cooke of No. 243 Dearborn avenue, who attended Mrs. Evans in her illness, reported the case to the police and the latter are now looking for a doctor living on South Halsted street, who is said to have vacated suddenly the rooms formerly occupied by him. Mr. Evans and his wife and maid came from Jersey City about four months ago.

A Lunatic Creates a Disturbance.

John Goodrich, an insane man who has several times been in the asylum at Kankakee, was arrested last evening for creating a disturbance at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The asylum was communicated with and a reply received which said that he had been released on the understanding that he was to be taken to another institution for treatment.

The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Claims.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11.—The decree in the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis claims case, which were argued at Cleveland last week before Judges Gresham, Jackson, and Welker, will be filed tomorrow in the District Court here. Under the decree all claims for supplies purchased prior to Aug. 1, 1883, the day when the road passed into the hands of the court and Dwight as receiver, are disallowed; all pay-rolls and claims for labor from February to July, 1883, are allowed. The claims amount to [illegible]. All supplies and labor claims under the receiverships of Dwight and Craig are also allowed, amounting to $200,000. The question as to the validity of what are known as the Frankfort State Line claims is referred to Judge Gresham. No interest is allowed on claims against either of the receivers. [illegible] mentioned. The claims of the Iron Railroad Company for excess of earnings over operating expenses, which had been allowed by Gov. [illegible] as Special Master, amounting to $45,000, are not allowed. The claim of the Brooks Locomotive Company for $45,000 for five locomotives is allowed without interest. The claim of the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad Company, amounting [illegible] hauling coal to the other divisions, amounting to $80,000, is not allowed. The claims which have been allowed will be sent to N. C. [illegible]ler, Clerk of the United States Court at Indianapolis, who is authorized to pay them. The main line is to pay 51 per cent of the claims allowed. The respective divisions [illegible] pay the money in to the clerk within thirty days and he expects to have all claims paid and litigation ended within forty days.

ANOTHER SPECIAL JURY.

IT WILL BE DRAWN ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH.

Plenty for It to Do in the Investigation of the Boodlers' Cases—No Grand Jury Drawn by the Commissioners Yesterday—The Reason Why—Full List of Indictments—Frazier Tells His Story to Mr. Grinnell.

There is no doubt that there will be another special grand jury for May to investigate further into the transactions of the county boodlers. The jury just adjourned did not finish its labors, as is well known, though it examined all the evidence that was ready for it. There is a great deal yet to be done and a lot of rascality to be unearthed. The investigation is still going on, and the State is continually gathering evidence regarding many things which the special grand jury just adjourned did not touch. The jury drawn by the Board of County Commissioners last month will sit for this term, the Commissioners not having drawn a jury yesterday. The reason they did not draw the jury yesterday was that there was no order of court authorizing it, and the "gang" Commissioners know very well why that order was not issued. The special grand jury will not sit until the middle of May or somewhere about that time, and will consider the evidence already found and that which will accumulate from now on. It will have an opportunity, therefore, to get right down to the core of things.

The indicted ringsters were in their seats yesterday when Chairman Klehm called the Board of Commissioners together, but Fortune's chair was vacant. It was reported that the latter was ill, but the general belief was that he did not care to be compelled to vote against the ringsters and cannot conscientiously vote with them until their trials are over.

The Chair announced that it was the proper day to draw a grand jury, but there was no order of the court. "If we don't draw one today there will not be time to secure it for the May term of the Criminal Court," he said.

Mr. MacDonald—Is there any order of the court?

The Chair—There is no order.

Mr. McCarthy—I move that we proceed to draw a grand jury.

Mr. Hemmelgarn—Is it necessary to have an order from the court?

The Chair—Well, we have always drawn a jury without an order.

Mr. Oliver—I understand there is an order. The Clerk told me there was; that the Criminal Court Clerk had telephoned so.

Mr. Nelson—If there is an order it can be read. If there is none it is evidently intentional and shows that they don't want any from us.

Mr. McCarthy—The County Attorney is here; let us hear from him.

Mr. Bliss read the law and said there was no provision for drawing a grand jury with out an order from the court.

Clerk Healy telephoned the Criminal Court and reported that in case the Judge had wanted a grand jury he would have let the board know. No order had been issued. Chairman Klehm said it was evident no jury was wanted.

THE LIST OF THE INDICTED.

With the appearance of four of the indicted boodlers before Judge Tuley yesterday morning the bail-giving is for the present brought to an end. The four were M. Costelloe, Michael Hennessey, James Murray, and John Buckley. Costelloe had already given $9,000 bail on nine bribery indictments and yesterday gave $3,000 additional bail on one charge of bribery and one of conspiracy, Mike McDonald and Charles Connolly becoming his sureties. Murray and Hennessey were jointly indicted on one charge of conspiracy each. W. F. Gaines and T. W. Sennott were accepted as sureties in $1,000 on each charge. John Buckley furnished Mrs. Dan Wren and his mother, Mary Buckley, as sureties. Mrs. Buckley scheduled $12,000 of real estate. Sheriff Matson appeared in court about noon and announced that all the capiases in his hands had been satisfied so far as was in his power. Crane, he thought, was in Florida, Murphy in California, and Hannigan's whereabouts were unknown. According to Judge Tuley's calendar, the entire list of boodle cases is set for Wednesday. It is as follows:

CONTRACTORS AND OFFICIALS.

	Indictments.		Indictments.
E. S. McDonald	8	†Frank Murphy	2
W. J. McGarigle	24	L. Windmuller	1
H. A. Varnell	23	Ed. Phillips	3
M. Costelloe	11	G. M. Gunderson	3
F. W. Bipper	7	E. R. Brainerd	1
W. H. Gray	1	C. O. Hansen	1
Chris Kelling	1	N. Barsaloux	3
James Murray	1	†L. T. Crane	1
M. Hennessey	1	J. Harry Carpenter	1
John Buckley	1	William Harley	2
P. Mahoney	1	Rush K. Warner	1
J. J. Hayes	1	A. J. Walker	1
*Thomas Evers	1	*J. G. Lobstein	2
*F. Faber	2	*Nic Schneider	1
*Thomas Middleton	1	C. C. Warren	1
E. D. Driscoll	1	James Connolly	1
*E. A. Robinson	1	*C. L. Frey	16
*C. A. Hendricks	1	G. A. Busse	1
P. Kelley	1	H. L. Holland	1

COMMISSIONERS.

C. Casselman	8	J. J. McCarthy	19
C. C. Klehm	18	R. S. McClaughry	14
R. M. Oliver	11	Chris Geils	11
D. J. Wren	26		

EX-COMMISSIONERS.

M. Leyden	16	M Wasserman	9
J. E. Van Pelt	17	†John Hannigan	17
Adam Ochs	8	C. F. Lynn	24

*No capias issued.
†Not found.

The list of probable witnesses and possible "squealers" includes Thomas Evers, F. Faber, Thomas Middleton, E. A. Robinson, C. A. Hendricks, J. G. Lobstein, Nic Schneider, and Warden C. L. Frey. None of these have been required to put in an appearance or give bail. To the list of possible "squealers" should be added ex-Commissioner Lynn. He is on the list to the extent of twenty-four indicments, and it was intended to hold him in the sum of $22,000 bail. Under some arrangement with the State's-Attorney he gave bail in $12,000 to answer to but five indictments. State's-Attorney Grinnell said yesterday that if the indictments could be copied in time, as he thought they could, it was the present intention to have all the indicted men arraigned Wednesday and their pleas entered. The cases would then be brought to trial as quickly as possible. Attorney Forrest yesterday got a number of the indictments against his clients. He was unwilling to say whom he represented or what the plans of the defense would be. He said it was all nonsense to expect a speedy trial, as the defense had been unable to obtain more than a few of the indictments and those so recently that there had been no chance to examine them.

It was stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that John R. Bensley, the Board of Trade man, who was a member of the special grand jury, had been laboring with ex-Commissioner Lynn to get him to tell all he knows about county crookedness. Mr. Bensley says this is a mistake, and that he has not spoken to Lynn except to say "Good morning" since the investigation began.

MR. FRAZIER TELLS HIS STORY.

When Mr. W. P. Frazier reached his office yesterday morning from his home at Batavia he found a note from Mr. Grinnell inviting a conference at the latter's office. Mr. Frazier willingly responded. He reiterated his story of the previous day, and then said: "Wren must have made an affidavit as to the correctness of the bill. I know I never did. All I had to do with the business was to furnish a bill-head. I did that as a matter of accommodation. The bill-head was not in my name, but in the name of my brother, W. S. Frazier of Aurora, in this State. I never authorized Wren to use my name, nor did I authorize Connolly to do it."

"You were employed by Wren & Connolly as a bookkeeper for some months. What was the status of the firm?"

"As I understood the business Dan Wren was the manager, but he was not financially connected with the firm. There were some old claims against him, and he kept out for that reason. He directed all the affairs, however. Connolly, his brother-in-law, was a sleeping partner."

"Did Wren furnish any other goods to the county but the two wagons—the one billed in the name of Walker, and the one billed in your name?"

"O yes. He furnished sets of harness, which were receipted for by Charley Frey, one of the Wardens at Jefferson."

"What was the price?"

"I cannot tell. Wren came to me and said, 'I'll fix the price of those articles. Leave it to me.' So I only described the goods, and mentioned no price."

"What do you think the sets were worth?"

"About $40. I think, however, they were billed for a much higher price."

"You had an interview with Wren Saturday?"

"Yes. He wanted me not to be bulldozed by Grinnell or Furthmann, he said. He also wanted me to say that I bought out the job of furnishing the buggy to the county from his firm. I told him point blank that I would tell the truth. Just at that time Furthmann came in and Wren was going to assault him. I prevented the fisticuffs."

THE OLD COUNCIL'S LAST NIGHT.

Little Business Transacted by the Aldermen.

The last business meeting of the old City Council was held last evening, Mayor Harrison presiding. Next Monday evening the Mayor will deliver his valedictory, the outgoing members will step out, and the new men will step in. There was a large lobby present last night, but it was chiefly made up of citizens in the vicinity of Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street who were interested in opposing the proposed South Branch Dock Company's ordinance. Ald. Drew, Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water, presented an ordinance for a revision of the building ordinance, with a personal recommendation for its immediate passage, he having failed to get a quorum at any meeting of the committee. The ordinance was prepared by a committee of architects in conjunction with the Fire Marshal, and provided for brick shafts to elevators and iron doors for the same, terra-cotta, hollow tile, or mortar lining to elevator shafts, and other precautions against fire in high buildings. The ordinance was referred for publication.

The North Chicago Street Railroad Company gave bonds in $5,000 for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge at Dearborn avenue, according to the provisions of the ordinance passed some time ago. An ordinance authorizing the Chicago South Branch Dock Company to connect its tracks with the tracks of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company at or near the intersection of Ashland avenue and Rebecca street, which had been referred to the Corporation Counsel, was returned with a recommendation that a provision be added compelling the company to pay any damages that might arise from the passage of the ordinance. Ald. Cullerton moved that the ordinance be placed on file, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 25 to 7, a result that was received with loud applause in the lobbies. The negative votes were Dixon, Appleton, Hull, Campbell, Landon, Colvin, and Carney. Adjourned until Monday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

The Sheriff was authorized by the Board of County Commissioners yesterday to furnish food at cost price to insane patients at the jail. It was the intention of Mr. Aldrich to present a report from the Finance Committee reducing the salaries of county officials, but Mr. Klehm refused to sign the report. The committee will meet at 10:30 a. m. today. Mr. Aldrich says he will not attempt to make a general reduction, but rather to equalize, which will save about $100,000. There is considerable objection to the order of the courts in the different departments. The order was formally entered on record late Saturday night and copies of the order were served on the heads of departments yesterday. It is believed the changes ordered will be made today.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

Lake Michigan lumber freights were established yesterday on a basis of $1.50 from Muskegon. Four vessels were chartered—the steam barges Annie Laura and Emma E. Thompson and schrs William Jones and T. J. Bronson. It is the best freight paid at the opening of navigation in several years. It may be cut down later, but more vesselmen think it will go much higher in the fall. Muskegon mills, which turn out more lumber than any other port in the world, will work night and day this season. It is estimated that they will cut 700,000,000 feet. Advices from Muskegon yesterday reported the ice very rotten, and predicted that vessels would reach the docks there by tomorrow. A similar prediction was wired here in regard to White Lake.

Grain-carriers are sticking for a 5-cent rate on corn to Buffalo, and it is pretty certain that they will get it. The H. D. Coffinberry was placed yesterday at that figure. She loads 44,000 bushels of corn. The schr Homer was chartered for 32,000 bushels of corn to Georgian Bay at 3¾ cents. Shippers are offering 5½ cents on wheat from Green Bay to Buffalo. The prop Nahant has been chartered.

A Queer Lawsuit.

Yesterday Judge Gary listened to one of the silliest lawsuits ever brought before a civil tribunal. Nearly two years ago the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company sent one of its tugs to Miller Brothers' dry-dock to be repaired. While the boat was in the dock John Benson, a carpenter, climbed up on a rickety horse to cut away the top of the rudder so that the pintle could be raised out of the shoe. The horse capsized and Benson fell. Apparently uninjured he got up and finished the job. Subsequently he brought suit against the owners of the tug, claiming $7,000 damages. After hearing part of the testimony Judge Gary ordered the case stricken from the docket. It cost the tug company $150 to defend.

Nautical Notes.

Hitchcock & Foster of Chicago yesterday bought the stmr River Queen from St. Clair parties for $6,000. She will be used to tow their lumber vessels.

Tomorrow night the prop Lawrence will start for Frankfort and Manistique. She will have a full load of freight and several passengers. The Champlain of the same line will not go into commission until next week.

The leaking schr Lottie Wolf went to an elevator yesterday to discharge her damaged grain cargo. The dry grain will not be out until this morning. Between 2,500 and 3,000 bushels are wet. Her Captain thinks the leak was caused by ice pulling oakum out of her topsides. She was not making a drop of water yesterday.

THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of a copy of Inland Lloyds Vessel Register for 1887. In a letter accompanying the book W. W. Bates, Manager of Inland Lloyds, says: "Already I have had a kick or two for low classification and for high classification. One man wants to fight the tax assessor, and another man wants to sell his old schooner for a round price, and all this 'by the book.' And a few think they should have a higher class. The shipwrights and Nature make the class—all we do is to interpret what we find. I should be pleased to find better than I do, but cannot do better than I should. I am not soliciting insurance and trading in classes and values."

Around the Lakes.

PENTWATER, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—Sailed—North Star. Wind south, light.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., April 11.—[Special.]—Sailed—G. P. Heath, for Bailey's Harbor. Wind northeast, fresh.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—Sailed—A. E. Wilds, Berrien, Hattie Earl, Persia, Hunter Savidge. Wind northeast, light; clear.

FRANKFORT, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—Sailed—Minnehaha, slabs, Milwaukee; Seymour, Starkie Pier. Arrived—Tug Pottawatomie, Milwaukee.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—The ice in Black Lake has disappeared. The first arrival of the season is the schr Wonder. She left with stoves for Milwaukee this evening.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—The wind went to the northwest last evening and the weather got colder. A fresh east wind has blown today, with a cold rain at intervals. Mercury 32°.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—The prop Atlantic, on her way to the straits, will not reach above Forty-Mile Point, Lake Huron, on account of ice, which is firm and unbroken. Today's eastern wind and rain will shake the ice up badly.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—Navigation is open here. The steamer Alaska left this morning on her first trip for Sandusky with passengers and freight. The steam-barge Mary Cringle and consort, schr Seaman, arrived today from Cleveland for Marine City. The stmr Atlantic left tonight for Mackinac, being the first Lake Huron boat out.

MANITOWOC, Wis., April 11.—[Special.]—Arrived—C. G. Simmond, from Racine, bound for Jacksonport; James H. Hall, Milwaukee. Sailed Little Georgy, Chicago; Glen Cuyler, brick, Milwaukee; Gladiator, ties, Chicago; Graham Brothers, ties, Chicago; L. B. Coates, ties, Chicago; Emma L. Nielson, wheat, Milwaukee; Burt Barnes, ties, Chicago; James H. Hall, Chicago. The wind has been blowing hard all day from the northeast.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 11.—[Special.]—The warm weather ended with a heavy rain last night. The south wind of yesterday was favorable to the destruction of ice at this end of the bay. During last night the temperature lowered to freezing point, and the wind whipped into the north with enough violence to still have some effect on the ice. No vesselman hazards an opinion of the bay opening before May 1. The stmr North Star has been launched and will begin trips between here and Depere tomorrow.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with sundries—Muskegon, Manitowoc.

Arrived with cedar and lumber—Imperial, Manitowoc; Isolda Bock, Manitowoc; Clipper City, Manitowoc; David Macy, Grand Haven.

Cleared—Imperial, Manitowoc; Ole Oleson, Milwaukee; Jack Thompson, Muskegon; Radical, Ahnapee; Elgin, Muskegon; Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; Muskegon, Manitowoc.

BILLS OF LADING.

Railroad Men Estimate Lightly Any Grave Effect of the Attorney-General's Opinion.

The railroads and fast-freight lines affected by Attorney-General Hunt's opinion relative to bills of lading treat the matter very lightly. Representatives of the Erie Dispatch and Erie Railroad, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Nickel-Plate Line, Commercial Express Line, and other transportation companies were seen yesterday, and not one of them would acknowledge having ever heard of a single complaint relative to the form used in the present bills of lading. The fast-freight line people say they take the weights from the railroads and make out the bills of lading on forms supplied or authorized by the railroads, and that any law that would compel the fast-freight lines to actually weigh the grain would be an absurd impossibility.

Mr. Ristire, the General Manager of the Erie Dispatch, said that everything was working smoothly, and that there had not been a complaint to his knowledge regarding the present bills of lading. He said the companies had no desire or intention to shirk the responsibility for leakage of cars or anything else that might be attributable to railroad negligence, but that owing to the conditions of the weather—snow on the cars, for instance—or other possibilities of discrepancy, the bills of lading were made out, "Weight subject to correction." He did not see that this altered the responsibility of the companies in any particular. Mr. Skinner of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Mr. Ireland of the Commercial Express, Mr. Allen of the Nickel-Plate, and others spoke in a similar way. None of them wanted to talk, and what they did say was in the direction of making light of the whole matter.

Accused of Pledging Forged Collateral.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11.—J. Edgar Hall of the firm of B. F. Hall & Son, wholesale dealers in liquors and druggists' supplies, was given a hearing this afternoon upon the charge of pledging forged collateral for a loan of $18,000 procured from the Independence National Bank. Evidence was produced that four notes, amounting to about $700, containing forged signatures of three different persons, had been given to the bank by Hall, and in default of $8,000 bail the defendant was committed to prison to await trial.

Don't Let the Fact Slip

your mind that the host of so-called "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicine" plasters offered for sale are cheap and worthless imitations of the genuine Benson's Capcine Plasters. Be careful. Ask for Benson's and examine when buying.

TODAY'S LABOR PROBLEMS.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIFFERENT FORCES AMONG THE CARPENTERS.

The Executive Committee of the Master Carpenters' Association Declines to Indorse a Call for a Meeting—The Smaller Bosses Meet and Organize—Molders Who Object to Being Dragged into a Petty Fight Originating in St. Louis—The Tailors.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Master Carpenters' Association held at the Builders' and Traders' Exchange yesterday morning a resolution was adopted deprecating the calling of a meeting yesterday afternoon by unauthorized persons and saying that its action would not be recognized by the committee. A declaration of principles was made rather moderate and conservative in its tone than otherwise. Another meeting was held in the afternoon when Mr. Ramcke was appointed a committee to see the Carpenters' Council, the somewhat differing body, and obtain a detailed statement of their demands in writing, the association having objected to the form of a communication received Saturday night, which had no seal nor any names attached, but which purported to be an official communication. When he returned he said the Executive Council told him they had no seal, and that they would not sign their names or give any other statement than that presented Saturday night. He also reported that the Chairman of the meeting at No. 106 Randolph street was not a carpenter, but a saloonkeeper, but had been a carpenter some years ago. The master carpenters will meet Thursday night in the exchange, when a full report will be made.

THE SMALLER BOSSES.

A meeting of the small carpenter bosses, who are anxious to continue work and accept the conditions of the strikers, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 106 Randolph street. About seventy-five small carpenters—employing from two to twenty-five men—were present. D. H. Phinistee was chosen President and O. H. Postal Secretary. An association was formed, called the Independent Master Carpenters' Association, and dues were fixed at $1. As far as could be learned from the outside between thirty and sixty put their names on the roll. One of them said that all the contractors on the list together employed about 1,000 men. A committee was chosen to confer with the employés, and the meeting instructed the committee to offer 35 cents an hour, eight hours' work per day, and a recognition of the union, the bosses to have privilege of hiring and discharging any man they please. This was accepted by the Carpenters' Council, and that body promised to allow all the men employed by the bosses who signed the roll to return to work this morning.

The carpenters employed on Armour's Mission at Thirty-third and Dearborn streets struck a week ago when the order was given. Mr. Armour brought down a gang of his men from the Town of Lake yesterday and started them to work on the mission, but the strikers induced the men to stop work and join their ranks.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

The strike of the journeymen tailors is slowly fizzling out. It has not been extended outside of the few shops already reported, and these are rapidly filling the places of the strikers. Some of the latter have evinced a desire to return to work, and where their places have not been filled they are taken back.

THE DISTURBED MOLDERS.

They Do Not Approve of Taking Part in Strictly Outside Matters.

The molders' strike which was started last March in St. Louis will, in all probability, extend all over the country. It will not, however, have any effect on the ironmolders outside of the stove industry. The strike in Chicago is a purely sympathetic one, the molders having, so far as known, no grievances against the firms involved. Last March the molders employed by Bridge, Beach & Co. of St. Louis struck, and, according to the constitution of the manufacturers' association, the work of the St. Louis firm was given to several firms throughout the State. The St. Louis workmen issued an appeal to the molders throughout the country to stand by them. The result has been in every case thus far, except that of the Chicago Stove Works, that the appearance of the St. Louis patterns has been the signal for a strike. The objectionable patterns will be sent the rounds of the association with the probable result of at least temporarily stopping the stove industry.

Everything was quiet at the shops of Cribben & Sexton yesterday. One hundred and forty stove-mounters will be kept busy for a few days but will then be forced to quit. The firm takes a very cheerful view of the situation. "So far as we are concerned," said Mr. W. H. Cribben, "it makes no difference whether they do or do not return. We have stock enough on hand to last fully six months. We shall make no effort at present to fill the places of the strikers. They can take a vacation and repent at leisure. The men were getting good wages—from $3 to $4 a day. It is impossible for us to greatly increase that amount. We offered the men an increase of 5 per cent, which they refused. All efforts on our part to induce the association to increase the scale have failed. We shall simply await developments. In case it was necessary we could easily fill the places of the men. In my opinion the strike will extend all over the United States. The manufacturers' association has members almost everywhere, and they will all be asked to do Bridge, Beach & Co.'s work. It doesn't take much of a prophet to forecast the result."

Mr. James L. Collins of Collins & Burgie did not seem as well satisfied with the situation. The fifty molders employed by that firm struck Saturday afternoon. "We are powerless to take any action," said Mr. Collins, "and so are the men. I don't think the strike will last long. We have about our usual stock on hand. Iron is so high that we did not dare to lay up a very large stock and risk a fall and be caught. The labor agitators are responsible for all this trouble. I suppose they must raise some disturbance in order to earn their salaries. The demands made by them could not be entertained for a moment."

The 400 men employed by the Chicago Stove Works worked all day yesterday. Mr. W. P. Bussey, one of the firm, said the men were unwilling to strike. The firm had a large stock on hand and could afford to shut down for months. "In case the strike is not settled in a few days," said Mr. Bussey, "it will strike Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Cleveland and eventually involve the entire stove trade of the country. The stove men can stand it. There was never so large a stock on hand in the history of the trade."

The strikers will not say much, but it is certain that they regard it as uncalled for and unfortunate. They hold that the St. Louis men should fight it out and not involve them in a hopeless contest. A few of the men hung around No. 71 West Lake street and discussed the outlook, and decided that April was a poor time for stove-molders to strike for anything save a job.

THEY MAY ASSIST.

The stove molders employed at the Chicago Stove Works held a meeting at Hinman and Wood streets last evening to decide whether they would join the employés of Cribben & Sexton and Collins & Burgie, who have already struck work in support of the St. Louis strikers. Committees were present for the strikers at the other two firms. After a long debate the motion was put "that the employés of the Chicago Stove Works strike tomorrow if their employés insist on their working on the St. Louis contracts." A number of boy apprentices were present who voted on the question, which was finally carried by a unanimous vote. A committee of five, comprising Andy Newman, Billy Babcock, Paddy Rooney, Ed Ryan, and James Handrin, was then appointed to wait on the manager of the works and inform him of the conclusion arrived at. It was also decided that the men go to their work at the usual hour today, but before starting up the committee of five is to call on the manager, and if he refuses to concede their demands they are forthwith to turn out in a body.

IN OTHER CITIES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11.—[Special.]—The strike inaugurated by the St. Louis stove molders a few weeks ago today spread to all the Western cities in the Fourth District of the National Defense Association of Founders, and fully 6,000 men are now out of employment. The Bridge, Beach & Co. patterns which caused the walkout in all the shops were today shipped to the foundries in the First, Second, and Third Districts, and will result this week in a general strike all over the United States. The St. Louis molders in February demanded an advance of 15 per cent in wages. The men were offered 10 per cent advance, to take effect June 1, which was declined, and they went on a strike. The stove manufacturers of the United States last year perfected a National Defense Association, divided into four districts. The Executive Committee of this (the Fourth) district assembled here two weeks ago to investigate the trouble, and offered an advance of 5 per cent immediately and 5 per cent July 1. This was rejected by the strikers. The rules of the association are that members shall be compensated for the number of molders employed and on a strike, dividing the loss among all. It further provides that the stoves of any member whose employés are on a strike shall be made by other members. Under this rule the patterns of Bridge, Beach & Co., one of the largest foundries here, were scattered last week in the other St. Louis shops, and then to Belleville, Ill., Leavenworth, Quincy, Keokuk, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Most of the patterns arrived in the cities named Saturday, and this morning when given to the molders the latter quit work and joined the strikers. Telegrams to Bridge, Beach & Co. show the following shops closed today: St. Louis—Excelsior Manufacturing Company, Western Stove Manufacturing Company, Evers Stove Company, Gave & Horton. Chicago—Cribben, Sexton & Co., Collins & Burgie. Belleville, Ill.—Belleville Pump & Skein Works. Leavenworth—Great Western Stove Company, Union Stove Works. Quincy—Comstock Castle Stove Company, Bonnett & Nance, Duffy, Trowbridge & Co., Thomas White, Channon, Emery & Co. Keokuk—Keokuk Stove Works, Central Stove Works. Milwaukee—Milwaukee Stove Works. These shops employ nearly 2,000 molders, and adding the stove-mounters, finishers, grinders, laborers, patternmakers, and filers who are involuntarily compelled to quit swells the total to 6,000 in this district. Mr. Bridge said today: "Our patterns will reach the First District, which includes Troy, New York City, and Philadelphia, this week, and will result in closing the foundries there. The Second District, which includes Pittsburg and Cleveland, will also present the patterns to their men and there will be a strike. It is a fight between the Defense Association and the union, and we believe good will come of it, as the manufacturers are in a good position to stand a siege."

KEOKUK, Ia., April 11.—[Special.]—The molders in the Central Stove Works struck today and are still out. The molders were given St. Louis stove factory patterns to work with and they refused.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 11.—[Special.]—The Dutcher Stove Works has received from St. Louis the patterns and orders for turning out a quantity of work which, owing to the strike of the molders employed in the St. Louis works, cannot be done there. It is understood that the Brand Stove Company has also received orders of the same kind. As yet the molders employed at these two principal stove works of Milwaukee have not been asked to perform any work on the St. Louis orders, but should they be asked they will refuse, as did their brother tradesmen at Chicago, Leavenworth, Quincy, and other cities, and the works will be forced to shut down. When interviewed today the proprietors declined to say what disposal they will make of the orders from St. Louis, but having ascertained the determined disposition of their men it is not believed that they will attempt to fill the objectionable orders.

QUINCY, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—All the molders in the seven stove foundries in this city went out on a strike this morning. The men refused to make castings for the St. Louis shops where the union men are on a strike. Both sides are firm and a protracted struggle is probable. About 400 are involved.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The Chicago Presbytery Puts Itself on Record—Other Meetings.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery was held in the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday. The Rev. A. J. Brown was elected Moderator.

At the afternoon session there was a discussion over the question as to whether the elders, who are laymen, who fill the presbyterial office according to the doctrines of this denomination, the pastor being the Bishop, are eligible to the chair of Moderator at the General Assembly. The resolution that they were had been sent down to the various presbyteries by the General Assembly to be voted upon. The high church party, if it may be so styled, was opposed to the resolution. The low church party urged the parity of orders, and, as represented by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, Prof. Wilson, and Elder Charles Holt, against Elder W. C. Gray, the Rev. Dr. Worcester, and the Rev. Mr. Stryker, would have won the day had not the majority of their party been dissatisfied with the wording of the resolution. The resolution was finally lost and the Presbytery of Chicago put on record as against the innovation.

At the Methodist ministers' meeting a discussion on the class-meeting question was the order of the day. The result of the debate was a verdict rather in the negative.

The Baptist clergymen voted to exclude reporters hereafter. Then the Rev. John Miles, late pastor of the South Chicago church, made a statement withdrawing what he said last Monday morning about his former church. He said his words on that occasion were hasty, ill-advised, and misleading. "The Relation of the Evangelist Alliance to the Baptist Denomination in the City" was discussed.

VESTRY MEETINGS.

The annual vestry meeting of St. Andrew's Church, on the corner of Washington boulevard and Robey street, was held last evening, and after the reception of various reports the following officers were elected: For Senior Warden, Daniel R. Cameron; for Junior Warden, Alfred Smith; for Vestrymen, W. J. Collins, Charles H. Parker, W. H. Mosher, E. W. Brooks, A. E. Havens, A. H. Darrow, and W. B. White. The parish clerk, William G. Reid, was retained.

At the annual meeting of Grace Episcopal Church, held last evening, the report of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Locke, showed that $15,042 had passed through his hands for charitable and benevolent purposes. The treasurer reported the church income for the year to have been $20,-260. The following officers were elected: Wardens, A. Williams and E. Walker. Vestrymen, J. B. Mayo, J. H. S. Quirk, E. P. Bailey, I. K. Hamilton, J. J. McDermid, W. R. Stirling, F. B. Tuttle, and D. H. Denton. F. B. Tuttle was elected treasurer and R. W. Springer clerk of the vestry. The deputies elected to attend the diocesan convention were: A. Williams, E. Walker, Henry Keep, A. Tracy Lay, and F. B. Tuttle.

At Trinity Church the following officers were elected: Senior Warden, A. Booth; Junior Warden, H. E. Sargent; Vestrymen, A. Morse, H. I. Harkell, G. S. Blakerlee, E. Forman, H. M. Starkey, F. P. Addicke.

At Christ Reformed Church the new officers are: Senior Warden, E. G. Keith; Junior Warden, W. A. Fuller; Vestrymen, G. B. Shaw, M. T. Greene, and E. D. Maxwell.

The result of the parish election at the Epiphany is as follows: Senior Warden, George Gardner; Junior Warden, C. J. Magill; Vestrymen, J. A. Grier, J. H. French, I. H. Holden, C. H. Jordan, M. D. Talcott, H. D. Oakley, C. F. Elmes, J. H. Williams. The meeting organized by electing H. J. Jones clerk of the vestry and treasurer of the parish.

The annual election at the Church of the Ascension last evening resulted in the selection of the following wardens and vestry: Senior Warden, Capt. J. B. Hall; Junior Warden, T. M. Hibbard. Vestry—Josiah Edson, C. Stewart Warner, W. J. Cummins, E. W. Bangs, E. B. Strong, C. R. Abbott, Arthur C. Gehr, and N. S. James.

At St. James' Church last night the following wardens and vestry members were elected: C. R. Larrabee, Senior Warden; Henry A. Towner, Junior Warden. Vestrymen, F. B. Peabody, C. A. Street, John De Koven, W. D. Kerfoot, H. Bausher Jr., W. K. Ackerman, J. L. Houghteling, and E. J. Gardiner.

At the annual parish meeting of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue, last night H. B. Grier and George H. Harlow were elected church wardens and L. O. Goddard, W. W. Watkins, M. W. Fuller, W. H. Summers, S. A. Harvey, J. K. Robinson, J. W. D. Kelly, and S. E. Dunham vestrymen.

THE WIRTH CASE AGAIN.

Mrs. Wirth Now Positively Identifies the Mutilated Body.

Mrs. Frederick Wirth made a second trip to Lockport yesterday to examine the legless trunk found in the river several weeks ago and thought to be her husband, whose mysterious disappearance two months ago has never been explained, and which caused the incarceration of Jacob Kuebler, his brother Herman, and Peter Nichols on suspicion of complicity in his supposed murder and led to the sensational finding of the body of Peter Hansen in the slip near the Red bridge. When Mrs. Wirth made the first examination of the body at Lockport she did not believe that it was her husband. But she has since changed her opinion, and lately made complaint to Chief Ebersold because the body had not been sent home for burial. The Chief informed her that she must first positively identify the body, which she had so far failed to do. So Mrs. Wirth concluded to make a second examination of the body, and yesterday, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Wirth, and Coroner Shaw of Joliet, she arrived in Lockport and was again shown the mutilated trunk. She claimed to fully identify it by a scar in the left breast, over the heart, where he had been stabbed fifteen years ago; by a scar on the right side of the head, and also by the absence of two teeth from the upper jaw, which were extracted several years ago. She returned to the city last evening in the conviction that the remains were those of her missing husband. When seen at her home, No. 2141 Archer avenue, last evening Mrs. Worth said that the body would arrive in the city this afternoon and that the funeral would take place at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. She complained of the apathy of the police in the case and seemed to think that they had not done their duty in investigating the conduct of the Kueblers the Friday night when Wirth was last seen in their company. Jacob Kuebler was recently released from custody without bond, and there is now no one legally implicated in it. The detectives say that they were unable to find any direct evidence of foul play, and they have virtually dropped the case. It is now generally believed among Wirth's late associates that if he is really dead he committed suicide. The only direct evidence discovered bears out the theory of suicide. Wirth had been complaining of his large family and the difficulty of providing for them, and on the day of his disappearance was noticed to be unusually depressed, and, contrary to his invariable custom, refused extra work, which was offered to him that night by the foreman of Turner's packing-house, where he was working.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—The following new corporations were licensed today by the Secretary of State:

Charles Rietz & Bros'. Lumber & Salt Company of the City of Chicago; capital stock, $200,-000; for the manufacture and sale of lumber and salt; incorporators, Charles Rietz, August Rietz, and Frederick Rietz.

The American Aid & Benevolent Society, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to furnish employment to men and women and to establish schools of music, art, and literature; incorporators, William B. Towle, Annie M. Oliver, and Lucy A. Oliver.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, John J. Sullivan, Michael G. Shannahan, and John S. Mullen. The first Board of Directors is to be Frank Otto, Nicholas Murphy, Christian F. Hass, Patrick Sullivan, John E. Seinworth, Henry W. Hering, Jacob Frank, David Shanahan, and Charles E. Piper.

The Case of a Canadian Forger.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11.—The hearing in the extradition case of George H. Bacon, who is charged with forgery amounting to $60,000 in Canada, was begun this morning before United States Commissioner Marvin. The hearing will probably last through tomorrow.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

A JOLIET WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN IN A TRANCE THREE MONTHS.

Singular Case of Catalepsy—How Farmer Workman of Springfield Lost His $6,000—A Bloomington, Ill., Stock-Buyer Decamps After Defrauding His Friends—Rain Badly Needed in Southern Illinois—Assessments in Detroit Largely Increased—General Notes and Gossip.

IN A TRANCE.—Mrs. Lizzie Herbert, aged 35 years, the mother of six children and the wife of John Herbert, a switchman on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has been lying for three months in a trance. She has not spoken nor opened her eyes but once. About two weeks after she was prostrated she suddenly opened her eyes wildly, crouched down at the foot of the bed, with a frightened look and features distorted, and said: "See the fire." She then relapsed into her entranced state and has remained so ever since. Her eyes cannot be opened and she cannot move. She cannot eat, and liquid food has to be forced into her mouth. Sometimes her sister succeeds in forcing a crushed strawberry or a minced oyster down her throat. When an attempt is made to put food in her mouth the jaws close rigidly and the lips are compressed tightly. Occasionally she will drink a swallow or two of water if the edge of the glass is forced between her lips. She is reduced to a skeleton and looks like a corpse. The lips, however, are slightly colored and the breathing is perceptible. The physicians agree that the entranced woman is afflicted with catalepsy, though the suspension of muscular power, volition, and sense has lasted longer than such cases usually do. The doctors have not yet been able to bring her out of it, and will let it run along till warm weather, when an electrical apparatus will be used to revive the long sleeper.

FARMER WORKMAN'S LOSS.—A week ago a report was given out that John Workman had been robbed on his farm in Sangamon County in open daylight of $6,000 by two sharpers alleged to be land purchasers. One of these men has been captured at Lafayette, Ind., and is expected in Springfield today. He is said to be Dan Scribner, a well-known sporting man. A rumor is current that Workman was not robbed, but was the victim of a well-managed "send game." Springfield sports say Workman took a hand in the game first in Springfield and won money with such apparent ease that he invited the sports to visit him at his farm, where he continued to win as before, and that he finally came to town and drew $6,000 from a bank, intending to go in heavily. Then returning home the luck turned and he lost his pile. This is the story now told. Workman is a farmer and cattle-dealer, and is said to be worth not less than $200,000. The police say the foregoing is the true state of the case.

FLED FROM HIS CREDITORS.—David E. Mitchell, a young stock-buyer and shipper who has been doing business in Bloomington for two or three years, has disappeared, leaving many creditors. He was considered perfectly trustworthy, and had no difficulty in obtaining financial backing. So far his debts are known to amount to between $3,000 and $4,000, a large portion of which was obtained upon checks on banks in which he had no money and by overdrafts on banks. Last Wednesday he sold a car of hogs in Chicago for about $1,000. The men from whom he obtained the hogs have only his bogus checks to show for them.

INTERESTING MURDER TRIAL.—A murder case of considerable interest was opened yesterday in the Champaign Circuit Court in Urbana. Young Grant Glasscock of St. Joseph went to the house of Charles Hatch to demand some hogs, which had been taken up by Hatch, belonging to Glasscock's father. A quarrel ensued, and Glasscock seized a stick and struck Hatch a blow on the head from which he died next day. He was removed to McLean County for burial. At the fall term of court Glasscock's brother was arrested on a charge of spiriting away a material witness and is now under bonds.

MADE INSANE BY POLITICS.—A well-known Portuguese politician of Springfield, Antonio Defreitas, became insane ten days ago because his favorite candidate did not receive the nomination for Mayor. At first his friends attributed his strange action to the effects of liquor, as he drank heavily the night of the convention after abstaining for several months. Since then, however, he has grown very violent, his insanity taking a homicidal form. He was judged insane yesterday and will be taken to Jacksonville today for treatment. He is 36 years old and a widower.

MRS. OHR'S SUCCESSOR.—Capt. and ex-State Senator Harlan was last night appointed temporary Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Bloomington, and takes charge today. It is not improbable that he will remain in charge permanently. Capt. Harlan is the Adjutant-General of the G. A. R., Department of Illinois, recently elected at Rock Island. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

DROUTH IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—There has scarcely enough rain fallen throughout Southern Illinois for the last thirty days to moisten the ground. The wheat is in very bad condition in consequence. Some of the heaviest wheat-growers say there will not be over a fourth of an average yield. Clover and grass appear to be drying up for want of rain, and a large proportion of the clover-seed sown this spring will have to be resown.

SINGULAR LIST OF FATALITIES.—Patrick Conners was run over and killed in Peoria Sunday by a freight. Yesterday a letter was received saying his brother had been killed in Pennsylvania at the same hour and in like manner. A short time later it was learned that Mike Shelly, also of Peoria, had been killed at Fort Scott, Kas., by being run over by a railroad train. Three months ago Shelly's brother met death in the same manner.

GERMAN OLD SETTLERS.—The old German citizens of the neighboring counties organized the Old German Citizens' Association in Centralia yesterday. About 200 people were present. Mayor B. Haussler was elected President for the year, Judge George Bruning Secretary, and Charles Kaiser Corresponding Secretary.

JUSTICE SCOTT RECOVERED.—Justice John M. Scott of the State Supreme Court returned to Bloomington yesterday from California, where he had been six weeks. He is much improved in health.

Michigan.

RAISING ASSESSMENTS.—Property-owners in Detroit were astonished to learn today that the Board of Assessors had raised real estate values in the northern parts of all the wards from 50 to 200 per cent. They flocked to the Assessor's office to see about it, and were informed that the increase was made because in the board's opinion the assessed valuation has heretofore been much too low. The sensation of the day, however, was the knowledge of the discovery by the Assessors of nearly $2,000,000 worth of cash and other personal property belonging to estates which have heretofore escaped all taxation. Among the heaviest items is half a million belonging to the estate of John S. Newbury, half a million belonging to the estate of George H. Hammond, and $218,000 belonging to the estate of Francis Palms.

POISONED BY HEAD-CHEESE.—J. A. McKnight, wife, two daughters, Miss Smith, a guest, Miss Baker, a boarder, and a servant-girl were poisoned at Bay City by eating head-cheese. All are out of danger except the servant, Miss Smith, and Maud McKnight, who may die.

Indiana.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES TO BE CLOSED.—The Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago is notifying its patrons in places of less than 10,000 inhabitants in Indiana that on and after April 30 the telephone exchanges operated by the Central Company will be closed and contracts terminated. This action has been made necessary by the act of the Indiana Legislature reducing telephone rental to $3 a month. The company claims it cannot maintain exchanges at this figure. It proposes to give "private lines," which will be practically the same service as at present, but it is understood that the charges for the same will be grouped under different heads, the price to be regulated by the Central Union Company.

WORK ON THE STATE HOUSE.—W. B. Howard, contractor for building the State House in Indianapolis, returned to Chicago yesterday after a conference with the Board of Commissioners lasting several days. The result of it is that Mr. Howard will proceed at once to complete the building, which he expects to do in ninety days. In that time there will be money enough from the regular sources of revenue to pay for all the work, and a temporary expedient will be resorted to to pay the contractor as the work progresses.

BOOM IN NATURAL GAS.—Northern and Eastern Indiana are experiencing a wonderful boom from recent natural gas discoveries. The field already opened up in this State is considerably larger than that of any other State in the Union. New discoveries are being made every day. Natural gas companies have been formed in ninety counties of the State, and every town in the northern tier of counties which amounts to anything is "going for gas."

CAN RIDE ON PASSES.—F. Chandler, General Ticket Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, is notifying holders of passes and editorial tickets that the same will continue to be good to any point on the line in the State in which the holder lives. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific is the first of the lines between the East and West to put this construction on the limitations of the Inter-State Commerce law.

BAD CROP REPORTS.—Farmers in Cass County report the wheat crop in bad condition. There has been no rainfall in six weeks and the crop is dying. If the weather continues dry for the next ten days the crop will be almost a total failure. Timothy is also suffering. Small fruits are all right up to date, and in case of continued warm weather will yield an abundant crop.

RAILROAD SHOPS DAMAGED.—Fire in Indianapolis yesterday did $12,500 damage to the carpenter shop and planing-mill of the Pan-Handle Road.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE AFFAIRS.—Much interest will be taken in the approaching examination of Charles Kratochnil, charged with the murder of his nephew, Frank Morawetz, aged 9 years. The principal evidence against him is the voluntary statement made by his wife to police officials. He is accused of drowning the lad so that his disappearance would cause his parents to leave the house and afford him an opportunity to rob it.

Lizzie Steinert, while attending a dance at the North Side Turn-Hall, attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine. She fell to the floor of the dancing-hall as if dead, but after several hours' hard work by physicians was returned to consciousness. Her husband, who will soon complete a three-years' term at the House of Correction, has threatened to kill her for giving information which led to his conviction, and, fearing that he would carry out his threat, she determined to destroy her own life.

In the United States court yesterday a verdict of $1,620 was returned in the case of the Oshkosh Packing & Provision Company vs. the Mercantile Insurance Company of Mobile, Ala. Suit had been brought to recover the amount awarded as insurance on a building which, the defense claimed, had been insured for much more than its value.

At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the newly-elected officers were installed.

While Mr. and Mrs. Herman Steinert, a poor and aged couple, were partaking of their frugal meal yesterday Mr. Steinert arose from the table and fell to the floor a corpse from an attack of apoplexy.

APPEALING FOR FUNDS.—Department-Commander Griffin has issued from the Grand Army of the Republic department headquarters at Eau Claire a general order calling upon all posts in the State to hold memorial meetings April 27 to raise funds for the monument to Gen. Grant in accordance with the order of the Commander-in-Chief. All patriotic citizens are invited to join in the memorial meeting, and the Department Commander expresses the hope that this observance will result in making April 27, Grant's birthday, a National holiday.

TO ACCOMMODATE GREEN BAY.—Commissioner of Pensions Black has notified Congressman Hudd that in accordance with his recommendation he will establish a board of examining surgeons in Green Bay. That point will accommodate a large tributary district, and the action is in effect replacing a service that formerly existed there. Mr. Hudd will recommend Drs. B. C. Brett and A. Rode of Green Bay, and Kersten of Depere.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—In a runaway accident at the Village of Union Grove Sunday afternoon Hannibal Skewes, a farmer, and his son were fatally injured. Dan McBeth and sister Susan were badly hurt. The injured people were attending a funeral.

SUICIDE.—Cynthia F. Stanford, wife of 'Squire Stanford of Elkhorn, committed suicide yesterday by shooting. She had been considered of unsound mind for a number of years.

Minnesota.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.—Wheat receipts at Minneapolis were light, only 212 cars for two days. Sample offerings light. The market was not very strong. Advices from Clark County, Dakota, say that the farmers are exceedingly busy with seeding. Fully half of the county is now under cultivation, and the ground was never in better condition for the raising of plentiful crops. The heavy fall of snow during the last winter renders the soil soft and moist, and an abundant harvest is predicted by all. Farmers are engaging largely this year in more diversified farming, raising less wheat and more corn, oats, and flax, while a large number are going into the raising of stock, especially of sheep. The general outlook for a prosperous year is very flattering.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Ascension Episcopal Church in Stillwater was struck by lightning early yesterday morning and burned. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $7,750.

Kansas.

BREWERS DEFYING THE LAW.—Notwithstanding the stringent prohibitory law passed last winter by the Legislature the brewery firm of Brandon & Kirmeyer of Leavenworth have never stopped manufacturing and delivering in that city. Yesterday individual warrants and for the firm were sworn out, and the proprietors have been placed under arrest. It will be a test case, they claiming to be protected under a decision rendered by Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court.

Iowa.

SALOONKEEPERS SURRENDER.—Five saloonkeepers of Lamotte have promised to disobey the liquor law no more if the papers issued by Judge Leffingwell for temporary injunctions were not served on them. They paid the costs of the suits.

NOT GUILTY.—In Sigourney yesterday the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the manslaughter case against David Duke, who shot and killed Dr. Barlow at Richland in the fall of 1885.

Dakota.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—A farm hand named Mattice committed suicide yesterday by striking his head with a heavy hammer. He was demented.

HOTEL BURNED.—The Garfield House in Ellendale burned Sunday morning. A defective flue was the cause. Loss, $4,000; insured for $1,500.

Nebraska.

TRAIN WRECKER SENTENCED.—In the District Court in Nebraska City yesterday Hoffman, the train wrecker, was sentenced to be hanged July 22. Bell will probably have no trial, as he virtually pleaded guilty in turning State's evidence. It is now believed he will get a very light sentence.

Missouri.

RAIN BADLY NEEDED.—Said a Kansas City farmer: "Unless we have rain soon we will not have half a crop this season. The earth is dry, and this confounded wind is blowing the dust from around the roots." Reports from surrounding counties are to the same effect.

THE ROW AMONG THE TURNERS.

How the Conservatives Feel About the Split.

There is much interest in German circles over the action of the conservative Turners at Sunday's meeting at the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall. Speaking on the subject yesterday, Leo Austrian of the Chicago Turngemeinde said: "The assemblage of delegates from the Turnvereins constituting a district is absolute in authority. The voice of a majority at such a meeting is decisive. The radicals can appeal, and I dare say they will, immediately, to the National Executive Board at St. Louis, but it is very improbable that they will interfere with the action taken Sunday. It was a square issue. On the one hand, we were determined that Gloy and his perniciously-active minority should not identify the Chicago district Turners with the red-flag howlers; on the other, they were determined to carry their point by any or every means. If they had beaten us Sunday we would have seceded from the central organization, and we are perfectly willing to give them the same privilege. It is impossible that the two sections would ever assimilate. The radicals when they gain control of a verein are merciless in the suppression of any but their own radical ideas; thus the conservative portion of the Aurora Verein, to which August Spies belonged, had to go out and form the Central. The Turners are about 3,000 strong in this district, and would grow much more rapidly if the few Reds were outside the organization."

"What will be done if the radical Vorort refuse to give up the funds and books belonging to the district organization?"

"We will make short work of it. We are organized as a corporation under the laws of Illinois and we will force them to disgorge by mandamus proceeding."

Max Stern, who moved the ousting of the John Gloy verdict and assisted in carrying the measure Sunday, was agreed with Mr. Austrian in every respect. Said he: "The Chicago Turnverein, of which I am a member, sees no cause why we should agitate against the verdict in the Anarchist's trial, or in any way vilify the prosecuting officers. If any of our members have such an opinion they are quite at liberty to believe what they choose, so long as they don't attempt to drag the whole body into the mire. We beat the Reds squarely, and it was about time we did, and we will follow up our victory until they either recant or get outside the organization. They can appeal to the Central Committee at St. Louis and from them to the general convention in the fall, but I have no doubt our action Sunday will be upheld and indorsed."

If you drink at all why not a beverage that combines health and pleasure? New Era Beer is a pleasant drink and a health-giving tonic. It is an article of merit, bound to win its way into public favor. If your grocer doesn't keep it insist upon his getting it for you.

CASINO—North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Prices—25, 35, and 50c. Matinees—All seats 25c.
Every evening during the week, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees.
CHAS. L. ANDREWS' MICHAEL STROGOFF AND MINUET CARNIVAL CO.
Edmund Collier and great cast, scenery and ballet, etc., complete, and many added attractions.
Monday, April 18—May Adams' Burlesque Co.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING,
SCHAEFER vs. SLOSSON.
800 Points, 14-inch Balk-Line Billiards.

RED STAR COUGH CURE
Safe and Sure for Babies.
His Family and Friends Use It.
NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1887.
The Eastern Advertising Manager of the Chicago "Daily News," 47 Tribune Building, New York, authorizes the statement that in several instances, among friends and in his own family, he has seen speedy and complete cures of severe and, under other treatments, obstinate coughs made by the Red Star Cough Cure, and that he regards it as a standard remedy.
Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throats.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill., Dec. 17, 1886.
Our family having been afflicted with coughs, colds, and sore throats a great deal this winter, I purchased three bottles of Red Star Cough Cure, and the benefits we received from it were wonderful, and I heartily recommend it. H. G. WILLIAMS.
Sore Throat and Hoarseness—Cured.
Bowling Green, Howard Co., Md.
I had four children sick with sore throat and frequent coughing. I gave them your Cough Cure as directed. In about a week I started the children to school again and they have been able to attend regularly ever since. I was taken myself with hoarseness and great oppression on my chest, and was cured by it. J. T. RIDGELY.
A Fatal Sleep.
The latest instance comes from Chicago where a little child, after being given a dose of some cough mixture, containing opium or morphia, sank into sleep and in spite of all medical aid died. Opiates are injurious to any system, more especially to that of a child, and such a timely warning as the above ought to be heeded by all. One of the things that make Red Star Cough Cure such a boon to mothers is that it contains no opiates and can always be administered with perfect safety.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
All persons USING St. Jacobs Oil or Red Star Cough Cure will, by sending a two-cent stamp and a history of their case, receive ADVICE FREE.

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains and Aches.
Fifty Cents. At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

BATTERY D.
Military and Historical
KETTLEDRUM.
Third Annual Benefit of Purchasing Fund for Home for Self-Supporting Girls, to be given at Battery D.
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
Of this week.
380 ladies and gentlemen assuming historical characters of our own Nation. Grand Concert by Second Regiment Band. 25 tables decorated to correspond with events or characters chosen. Grand March of Characters at 8 o'clock. TICKETS $1.00, refreshments included. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Second Week of the Favorite Actress,
KATE CLAXTON,
Supported by Mr. CHARLES A. STEVENSON and Her Own Company.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, last performances of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
Monday, April 18—First production of Miss Claxton's new play, THE BRAIN-STEALER.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
THE GREAT DECAPITATION ACT
THE GREAT
HERRMANN
The Emperor of the Magic Art, will cut off the head of a living man in full view of the audience.
Next Week—A RAG BABY.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON .... Manager
TONIGHT. TONIGHT.
SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY.
McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE CO.
Jno. A. McCaull, Proprietor and Manager.
Brilliant Revival of Great German Operatic Success,
LORRAINE.
By Rudolph Dellinger, author of "Don Cesar."
Full Strength of McCaull Company.
Next Week—THE BLACK HUSSAR.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of .... J. M. HILL.
GEORGE C. BONIFACE as TOM BADGER, supported by Miss STELLA BONIFACE, in Boucicault's Great Melodrama,
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Under the management of E. M. Gardiner, supported by an excellent Company. Union Square by Moonlight, Five Points, Baxter street, etc. Greatest Fire Scene Ever Witnessed. A Steam Fire Engine and Horses on the stage. An auxiliary force of 100. Unequaled ensemble. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.
April 18—Friedrich Mitterwurzer, the great German actor, and German Company.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Next Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, April 15 and 16, three Grand Concerts by the celebrated
GILMORE'S BAND.
Fifty Eminent Musicians, under the direction of P. S. GILMORE, assisted by Miss LETITIA FRITCH, Soprano. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Now on sale.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
GREAT ATTRACTION. EASTER WEEK.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee only,
JAMES O'NEILL,
PRESENTING
MONTE CRISTO.
With a Brilliant Cast. The entire production perfect in every detail. Monday, April 18—Rosina Vokes and her London Comedy Company.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.
America's Greatest Comedy Success, received with roars of laughter. THE SPARKS CO.
A BUNCH OF KEYS.
Monday—Oliver Byron in "Across the Continent."

WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight at 8. Grand Souvenir Night. Every lady purchasing a parquette seat will be presented with a charm fac-simile of Jerry's Lantern. OLIVER BYRON, supported by the Famous Kate Byron Combination, in the INSIDE TRACK.
Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros.', 101 State-st., at box-office prices. Next—"Ring of Iron."

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the versatile comedian, FRANK JONES, in the new comedy-drama,
SI PERKINS,
With a strong cast, introducing the wonderful PUGHTOWN FARMERS' BAND. Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Next Week—The "Two Johns."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TONIGHT AT 8 — Initial performance in Chicago — Miss Louise Rial — In the melodramatic comedy — Fortune's Fool. — TONIGHT AT 8
Friday, April 15—Ladies' Grand Souvenir Night.
Saturday Matinee, April 16—Children's Souvenir Matinee.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Halsted-st., Blue-Island-av., Van Buren, and Adams-st. car lines pass the Theatre.
Tonight at 8 o'clock, the inimitable comedian, M. B. CURTIS, in his great play,
CAUGHT IN A CORNER.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
146, 148, 150, and 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week Beginning Monday, April 11.
Theatre No. 1—Ghost Show Co. in "THE BOARDING HOUSE."
Capt. Geo. Liable and the German Rose.
Theatre No. 2—The Great PAVANELLI TROUPE, Giovanni's Bird Dramas. The James Family.

EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
Theatre No. 1—Dan Nash's Hibernicon. Theatre No. 2—Maddern's Wonders. On the Curio Stage,
THE BABY PIANIST.
Bird Circus, Second Sight, and many new features. Hourly double stage shows.

PANORAMA.
Battle of Shiloh.
The Grandest Exhibition on Earth. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open every day and evening.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LINCOLN PARK LODGE, NO. 611, A. F. & A. M., will hold an Emergent Communication Wednesday, April 13, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Henry Spieler. Carriages to Graceland. By order of
ROB'T TURNEY, W. M.
M. M. GOODALE, Sec.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1887.

THE Duchess of Norfolk is dead.

CHICAGO carpenters are still out on a strike.

MR. BLAINE'S condition continues favorable.

THE Duchess of Cumberland is recovering her reason.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS HALL qualified yesterday.

THE Vatican will thoroughly investigate the Irish question.

A FRIENDLY treaty has been arranged between China and Portugal.

AN "Easter egg-rolling" was held on the White House grounds yesterday.

MR. EZEKIEL, the American sculptor, has been knighted by the King of Italy.

THE Prohibitionists in Grand Rapids, Mich., are trying to stop the official canvass of votes today.

CHARLES H. PARKER, who robbed Paymaster Bash, U. S. A., of $7,400, has been captured.

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company will build up an industrial town on the Pullman model near Kansas City.

THE bill to permit the Recorder of Cook County to make abstracts was sent to a third reading in the Illinois House yesterday.

W. J. ANDERSON has sold to Chauncey Keep for $40,000, 137x134 feet on St. Lawrence avenue, southeast corner of Forty-second street.

LIEUT. GOREFF, a Russian officer, has been sentenced to Siberia for revolutionary conduct. The Czar's life has once more been threatened.

MR. BARGER introduced in the Illinois House yesterday a time-worn measure to repeal the law under which the Chicago Board of Trade was organized.

LAKE MICHIGAN lumber freights were established yesterday on a basis of $1.50 from Muskegon. Grain-carriers demanded a five-cent rate on corn to Buffalo.

A RIOT in which rival Swede, Pole, and Hungarian colonies in Denver participated resulted in the fatal shooting of one man and the serious wounding of several others.

THE President has accepted an invitation to review next Monday a procession of colored people on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia.

THE Jicarilla band of Apaches, numbering 700 souls, now on the Mescalero reservation in Southern New Mexico, will be moved to their old reservation adjoining the one now occupied by the Utes in Northern New Mexico.

IT has been discovered that the trainmen on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis (Pan-Handle) Railroad have been engaged in robbing freight-trains by the wholesale. Over 100 men were implicated and fifty or sixty arrests have been made.

THE sixth annual banquet of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia was given last night. A letter was read from John Sherman giving "words of encouragement and advice to the young men who have assumed, or will soon assume, the control of our political organization."

THE "Sweney law"—an Iowa statute passed by the last General Assembly which compels all foreign corporations doing business in that State to reincorporate there and thus be subject to State laws and State courts—has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

THE Seneca Nation of Indians has brought suit in the New York Supreme Court claiming title to about 150,000 acres of land in Erie and adjoining counties in New York on the ground that the treaty of 1826 was not properly ratified, and that, being the wards of the Nation, the time which has elapsed is no bar to action.

THE bill permanently locating the State Fair at Springfield will come up on second reading in the State Senate tomorrow. There will be a hard fight over the measure, which will be met with a proposition to alternate the fair between Chicago, Peoria, and Centralia. These cities have pooled their issues against Springfield.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL VILAS and General Superintendent Nash of the Railway Mail Service will leave Washington today on a tour of inspection of the fast mail service between New York, Chicago, and St. Paul. It is probable that a depot will be established in Chicago for the distribution of postal cards and stamped envelopes.

THERE was a strong demand for money yesterday and rates were firm. New York exchange sold up to 40 cents premium. There was little doing in local securities. Reading and Jersey Central were the features of the New York stock market. Sterling exchange was higher.—The Chicago grain markets were tame, with a general increase in the visible supply, and provisions were stronger on Government estimates of a short run of hogs for the season. As compared with Saturday, pork and rye closed unchanged, lard 15 cents higher, meats 30 cents higher, wheat ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats firm, barley steady, and flaxseeds 1 cent lower.

THE meeting in London yesterday to protest against coercion was the largest ever held in that city. A motion protesting against the Coercion bill was offered simultaneously from fourteen platforms and carried amid great enthusiasm.

CHARLES KERN is in Washington. Report has it that he will see the President and say that from his view Carter Harrison's Waterloo was a blessing to the Cook County Democracy. It is also thought he seeks official recognition of the "rehabilitated" Democracy. It is even intimated that Mr. Kern may have something unkind to say about Appraiser Hoffmann.

MAYOR-ELECT ROCHE has appointed A. H. Burley City Controller. A more suitable selection could not have been made. Mr. Burley is one of Chicago's old settlers, although not an old man, and he has served the public in several important positions, always with entire satisfaction. He was foreman of the special grand jury which indicted the county boodlers, but he was selected for the Controllership for the reason, probably, that he once before filled that position with marked ability and possesses in an eminent degree the confidence of the community. The office is one of great responsibility. Every taxpayer and business-man will feel that the finances of the city are safe in Mr. Burley's hands.

THE TAXATION OF RICH AND POOR.

According to the Chicago organ of mugwumpery THE TRIBUNE is chargeable with "upholding a shameful tax system" because it favored the reëlection of Assessors De Young and Chase, and was glad to learn that the bill framed by the Revenue Commission had no chance to become a law. It is true that we recommended the voters of the South and North Towns to support the Assessors named, irrespective of party, and both were elected by overwhelming majorities. Mr. De Young had two or three times as many votes as his opponent, and the plurality for Mr. Chase went up into the thousands, although no other Democrat on the ticket came anywhere near being elected. If this was "shameful" THE TRIBUNE had plenty of company.

There is nothing novel in the charge against Chicago Assessors. For years the boodle gangs—city and county—have been vehement in their cries because valuations were kept down and an impassable barrier raised against excessive taxation. For two years Commissioner Van Pelt was the leader of this assault, and after he had been relegated to private life this same mugwump organ took him up and made him a member of its staff for the special purpose of keeping up the hue and cry against assessments. For months before the recent election its columns teemed with all sorts of accusations and pretended extracts from the assessment rolls. Nobody paid any attention to the stuff. The other newspapers made no response, nor did the Assessors go into any explanations. They had made their records and left their cases in the hands of their constituents. The event proved the wisdom of this course. Never was political vindication more complete or the rebuke of shameful misrepresentation more severe. No wonder the castigation cuts to the raw.

The constantly reiterated charge was that the rich had been favored at the expense of the poor. The election returns refute this charge with special emphasis. Mr. De Young did indeed carry the Third and Fourth Wards, where the wealthy South-Siders mostly live, but his relative strength was even greater in the Second and First Wards. So, too, while Mr. Chase carried the aristocratic Eighteenth Ward, his vote was still stronger west of Clark street. It is to the many poor men rather than to the few rich ones that both Assessors owe their reëlection. Thousands of workingmen who are heads of families are not taxed at all on their personal property. Their necessaries of life may be supplemented by a good many comforts and some luxuries and still escape taxation. If they do not get off scot free they usually escape with a valuation of $50, or at most $100. Light and infrequent are the personal property taxes of the industrial class. If the rich do not complain of the system the poor certainly should not. Of course every inch of real estate is taxed without regard to the pecuniary condition of the owner, but when it comes to personal property marked partiality is shown to industry over capital, to household effects over merchandise. It was the votes of the poor men that reëlected both Chase and De Young. There are not enough rich men's votes to do it.

PERVERTING THE RAILROAD LAW.

In a communication to THE TRIBUNE printed in this issue Mr. S. W. Allerton takes a gloomy view of the Inter-State Commerce act, and seems to think the new law permits and even encourages the maintenance of exorbitant long-haul rates. Mr. Allerton cites instances showing the attempts of the railroads to pervert and abuse the law by unjustifiable advances in rates, but he falls into the common error of supposing that the Inter-State Commerce act deals only with the proportion between long and short hauls without any regard to the essential reasonableness and fairness of each rate taken by itself. Just the contrary is the fact. Long and short distance rates must not only be equalized in the manner required by the act, but each must be reasonable and just. In determining what constitutes a reasonable and just rate in a given case, a railroad corporation would certainly be estopped from questioning a standard which it had voluntarily adopted and maintained. When, therefore, a railroad advances a rate which it had previously made and published as reasonable and fair, and makes such advance in the face of a law prohibiting excessive charges, it can only be running its head into a noose prepared by itself—a fact that will soon be known in railroad circles if the Inter-State Commerce Commission proceeds with an energetic discharge of duty.

The instances of increased and unequal charges cited by Mr. Allerton can be attacked, not under the short-haul clause, but under the section of the Inter-State act requiring *all* rates to be "reasonable and just." Making, maintaining, and publishing a certain rate as reasonable, a railroad could not thereafter increase it without being convicted of extortion on evidence supplied by itself unless it could show an actual advance in the cost of the service. The Inter-State Commerce Commission surely will not permit the abuse and perversion of the law by shoving up rates. Moreover, the instances cited by Mr. Allerton all come under the law of competition and will soon be regulated thereby, railroad confederations and conspiracies to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Allerton speaks of the railroads being "pooled by law," and it is undoubtedly true that in their desire to pervert the Inter-State act and make it odious they have been brought into unusual harmony and concert of action; but still, although the new system has not been in force for a week, the lines of resistance are wavering. Two of the three great Northwestern roads have already issued formal notice of their intention to cut rates. Others will certainly follow the example. Pools being abolished, it is a business impossibility that the roads can remain united for any length of time in maintaining excessive rates. The road getting less business than it desires will assuredly cut the rate, and the others must meet it or lose the traffic. It will not be a question of "destroying local business," but of giving it in common with through traffic a living rate and so increasing its volume in a greater proportion than the cost of handling. If Mr. Allerton as a business-man supposes that without money or traffic pools competing roads can maintain excessive rates for any considerable time there is a surprise in store for him. The exorbitant new rates, if not previously disposed of by the released forces of competition, will be cut down by the Inter-State Commission as soon as cases involving them can be submitted for action. There is every reason to believe the commission will make short work of the railroad attempt to abuse and pervert the law.

Mr. Allerton misapprehends Senator Cullom's illustration touching shipments originating on several different lines and finally passing over the Boston & Albany. That illustration was used only in elucidating the short-haul clause, whereas the instances cited by Mr. Allerton all come under the first section of the Inter-State act. Mr. Allerton, indeed, would be much clearer on this subject if he had paid stricter attention to Senator Cullom's exposition and wasted less time and admiration on Mr. Dunham, who was conspicuous only for arguing one way and voting the other.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FISHERMEN.

The fisheries question once more promises to become an embarrassing one, growing out of the action of the English Government. The Cabinet at Washington has received intelligence that England has decided to indorse the policy which has been affirmed by Canada and which she has enforced during the last year, and the situation has become of sufficient gravity for the President to write what is tantamount to an open letter to Mr. George Steele, the President of the American Fisheries Union, setting forth in a general way the use he proposes to make of the retaliatory authority vested in him by Congress.

The President's letter is not as explicit as might have been wished, and it certainly will not satisfy the fishermen if it were their object merely to shut out Canadian fish and secure a monopoly of the market, for the President declares that he cannot undertake to restrict the operation of retaliation to "prohibiting Canadian fish from entry into the ports of the United States." At the same time, his position ought to be a satisfactory one to them, for, after all, the entire question hinges upon fish. There is no complaint from any other source. There is no charge that other American interests are suffering from Canadian interference. If any further outrages occur they will be connected with the fisheries; and if the Retaliatory act is put into operation it will be because of these outrages, and the fisheries will share in the general benefits.

The only difference between the President and the fishermen is that while they naturally enough view the situation from their own standpoint, for they are and have been the only sufferers thus far by the unjust action of the Dominion Government, the President declares that he will order the embargo, not simply to protect the fishermen, but to resent an indignity upon our flag and our National honor. If he is really in earnest, if this letter is not merely a string of platitudes without definit purpose, like his utterances on civil-service-reform and "pernicity," the fishermen have every reason to believe that their rights will be regarded by Canada or that the barriers will be put up, full hight, between us and the Dominion. If the news be true that the Imperial Government will sustain Canada in her present course she will certainly go on construing the wretched, makeshift treaty of 1818 just as she pleases, and interference with American fishing vessels will compel the President to act. That is the whole of the situation. The seizure of any one of these vessels or the hauling down of one of their flags will be an insult not alone to fishermen but an affront upon our National honor, and it was to meet just such an emergency that Congress authorized the President to retaliate by putting up the commercial bars all along the frontier—not merely to forbid the entry of Canadian fish into our ports, but all of her products. It is not a fishery act, but a National act, but the fisheries will have the advantage of it just the same. The people and the press of the country are united on this question, and the President not only cannot resist this public sentiment but he cannot act too soon to suit it. The only interpretation that can be put upon his letter is that he will so act as to conserve the general interests, and in doing this he will conserve the fishing interests also. Meanwhile any time the Canadians want to escape from the emergency they have themselves precipitated they can do so by accepting complete reciprocity between the two countries, which will end all disputes between them. There is no other solution of the problem. The issue is clearly made up. They cannot continue their present policy without provoking non-intercourse, and if non-intercourse means war, so much the worse for them.

THE BENEFACTIONS OF CAPITAL.

One of the most frequent complaints of Socialists, as well as of laboring-men, is directed against the selfishness of capital. It is constantly charged that capitalists have no souls, that they are the enemies of the poor, that they are engaged in a huge conspiracy to depress and degrade labor, and that they amass fortunes for selfish personal enjoyment and for the mere sake of possession of wealth. In this sweeping charge no exceptions are made. Every man with more than the ordinary share of money is set down as a grasping, sordid, cruel enemy of the poor, making capital out of their misfortunes—and their labor.

The flaw in this indictment lies in the universality of its application. Undoubtedly there are capitalists to whom money for the sake of money is their all in all, and who heap up their accumulations, like the miser, not for what money will do, but out of the sordid, vulgar passion of accretion; but men of this sort are not the rule, and their number is rapidly growing smaller. No account is made by these prejudiced assailants of capital of the good that is done, of the charities privately administered and unknown to the world, or of the benefactions publicly bestowed. We have yet to find in any organ of labor or of Socialism a recognition of the generosity of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt in rescuing one of the world's greatest pictures, "The Horse-Fair," and giving it to the public; of Mr. Seney's public spirit in following up this gift with another of fifty thousand dollars' worth of paintings; or of Miss Wolfe's gift of her whole gallery to a public institution. These are direct benefits secured from great fortunes which can return nothing to those who bestow them, except the satisfaction growing out of kindly deeds. Miss Wolfe endowed homes for the poor, built churches, and established schools, and during her noble life gave away hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, so placed in permanent endowments that their benefit to the poor and homeless will continue for years to come. Yet we observe no recognition of this noble work of charity.

These instances are cited because they are of recent occurrence, but any one who is familiar with the record of rich men and women in this country will recall numerous similar cases, and but few instances where capitalists have been guilty of the selfishness which labor alleges against them. The great institutions of education made possible by Vassar, Wellesley, Cornell, and others, the splendid contributions to the poor both abroad and in this country by Peabody, the free libraries which are to result from the generosity of such benefactors as Samuel J. Tilden and Newberry, the scientific schools by Cooper and Case and others, the manual training schools which, like that in Chicago, come from the private contributions of public-spirited capitalists, hundreds of endowments of charities for the poor and homeless like that of Burr and of schools for waifs like that of Armour, hospitals like St. Luke's and the Hospital for Women and Children give the lie to the sweeping charge of selfishness made against capital. There is not a country in the world where rich men and women are doing so much for artistic enjoyment, for higher education, for the practical training of young men and women, for the amelioration of suffering, and for the diffusion of general intelligence among the masses as in America. In saying all this we do not affirm that the poor have no trials or misfortunes, that labor has not its grievances, and that capital is not sometimes oppressive, though not more so than labor when it has the opportunity. What we do contend is that capital is doing a great work, publicly and privately, to elevate the general condition and improve it, and that if labor would meet it half-way, instead of blindly antagonizing it with old-time prejudices and traditional hatreds, the progress of evolution would be much more rapid and the common weal would be vastly improved.

THE FOURTH PARTY.

The election in this city of one week ago will probably rank in political annals as the most important one between 1884 and 1888. It was in no sense the child of the last Presidential canvass and contest, but it was of special interest from the standpoint of the next Presidency. Had the Labor party won the day, or come approximately near to victory, it would have turned its attention at once to President making, and that would have been the principal industry of the walking delegates until after the next National election. No one can forecast what that class of mischiefmakers will do along any particular line of action, but certain it is that their assumptions of importance have been most emphatically rebuked.

The demagogs who are on the alert all the time for some false pretension of sympathy with the toiling masses have been taught a lesson by Carter Harrison's inglorious exit from public life. The genuine laboring men were disgusted both with Socialism and with demagogism. They repudiated the one and reprobated the other. The politicians who make officeseeking a trade are liable to exaggerate the importance of mere noise and pretense. They needed just the warning lesson of last Tuesday.

The indications are that the remnant of the Labor movement will be the fourth party in 1888 and about an offset to the Prohibition party. The latter draws mainly from the Republicans and the former from the Democrats. It was the misfortune of 1884 that there was only one irregular political organization in the field, thus giving the Democracy a special advantage. In restoring the equilibrium between the two permanent parties this fourth party, whether it continues to cater to Socialism and Georgeism or not, cannot fail to be eminently useful.

AN opinion by the Attorney-General of this State in regard to "clean" bills of lading was printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. It is to the effect that the refusal by a railroad carrier to give a true and correct statement of the weight of grain loaded into cars when the same is demanded is a violation of the law and renders the company liable to the penalty of $100; also that a suit may be maintained against each transportation company upon each consignment of grain carried by it for which it may refuse to give such receipt. Under this ruling shippers of grain should experience little difficulty in insisting upon their long-deferred rights in the matter. It will be their own fault if they continue to suffer from the negligence of employés whose natural laziness leads them to shirk trouble when not held to strict accountability for their acts. It is notorious that it has hitherto been practically impossible to obtain from the railroad officials a correct statement of the weight of grain shipped in the cars of their lines. The bills of lading have contained only approximate statements of quantity, and not infrequently they have been far from near approximations to the truth, the difference amounting in some cases to several hundred pounds on a car-load, or a large percentage of the whole. The result has been great dissatisfaction to both buyer and seller, and often grave misunderstandings between them. The party who is wronged by the incorrect statement is the only one to complain, and the other is not always willing to assist in having the matter set right, while the difficulty of rectifying the mistake is all the greater when a thousand miles of distance and two or three States separate the initial seller and the ultimate buyer. Inasmuch, too, as the freight charges are based on the assumed "railroad weights," the statement is much more likely to be over than under the fact, which means paying for the transportation of property that is not carried, besides the loss due to shrinkage from leaks or spilling in the transfer from one car to another.

CHICAGO elevators and vessels contained last Saturday evening 12,900,170 bushels of wheat, 11,674,883 bushels of corn, 1,066,387 bushels of oats, 162,116 bushels of rye, and 113,039 bushels of barley; total, 25,916,595 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 17,663,227 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 51,916,824 bushels of wheat, 20,135,147 bushels of corn, 4,288,245 bushels of oats, 381,571 bushels of rye, and 999,852 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 330,600 in wheat and 1,329,960 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 1,290,255 bushels.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS has the proud satisfaction of knowing that if he were the Secretary of State himself he couldn't need the prayers of all good men any worse than Mr. Bayard does.

THE bomb of the dynamiter explodes once and its power is spent, but the bomb that Powderly has just thrown among the Anarchists keeps on exploding. Words are occasionally louder and more effective than actions.

THE well-known actor W. J. Florence in a little speech at a Boston banquet the other evening said it had ever been his aim to elevate the stage by integrity of purpose and proper moral bearing both on and off the stage. In spite of his somewhat reckless use of expletives on the stage it will be conceded p. d. q. that his moral bearing has been generally good.

THE Mobile *Register* thinks the only recent case of political hara-kiri in the country is that of "Col. Carter Harrison." Yet Senator Cullom, as he sadly looks over his mail every morning and reads the marked articles in the bucolic press, shakes his head in an uncertain way and is dimly conscious of a feeling that many a better man than Col. Carter Harrison has furnished an example of hara-kiri.

IT is reported from Springfield that Thomas J. Moran, one of the Representatives from the Third Senatorial District, is doing what he can to defeat the confirmation by the Senate of Justice C. J. White, and it is further reported that the reason for this is that White, while acting as Police Justice, fined Moran $5 for being drunk and disorderly one day last July. There can hardly be other than a personal reason for making an attack on Justice White. His record has been a creditable one. It is true that he was not educated a lawyer, but he has striven to do justice, and, it is believed, has generally succeeded. He may have been influenced too much by his feelings in dealing with wife-beaters and such like offenders, and have dealt with them sternly, but that is sinning on the good side.

IT has been stated in Springfield dispatches to some of the Chicago papers that the bill for increasing the Cook County judiciary had been so changed as to provide for adding the six new Judges to the Superior and not the Circuit Court, and for electing them not in June but in November. All such statements are incorrect, and there is no intention of changing the bill, which has passed the House and is on second reading in the Senate.

THE dispatches in relation to the earthquake shocks in Vermont say they were accompanied by concussions like the discharge of a "large gun." This is likely to convey a false impression. If Senator Edmunds had anything whatever to do with that earthquake it must have been in the nature of a glacial movement.

ALMOST every known crime has been ascribed to Mr. Kissane of California, and his reputation could hardly be made any worse by a summons to appear in Sioux City as a witness in the Haddock murder case.

AN exchange speaks of one Jason Hall of Northern Texas, who stands exactly 7 feet high, and whose parents are of much less than ordinary stature. When one sits down to contemplate the appalling possibilities this affords for remarks in relation to long and short Halls, the regret occasioned by the discovery of that Texas family becomes very painful.

AN interesting event at a Chicago barber-shop yesterday was the entrance of a man with a most astonishing growth of hair on his head and face, who asked to be relieved of it. In reply to questions from the amazed barber he said he had made a vow in 1860 that he would suffer his hair and beard to grow untouched by shears or razor until the election of a Democratic President. Though absolved from his vow more than two years ago he had never summoned resolution to enter a barber-shop until now, having become so accustomed to his abundance of hair that he disliked to part with it. Under the skillful manipulations of the barber he was soon restored to the similitude of a civilized being and went out of the shop a changed man. While commending his good taste in ridding himself of his hairy incumbrance, we marvel at his judgment in throwing half a bushel of hair on the market at a time when a strike among the carpenters has totally demoralized the plastering industry.

A WORSHIPER at one of the city churches last Sunday avers that he distinctly heard a lady who sat in front of him sing a well-known stanza as follows:

Teach me some melodious sonnet,
———— ———— ———— ———— above,
———— ———— ———— ———— bonnet,
———— ———— ———— ———— love.

"THE Chicago voter," observes an Eastern exchange, "has been misrepresented. The late city election shows him to be a jewel—a diamond in the rough." If not a diamond exactly, he knows something of diamond-cutting. He understands cleavage, and when he splits between good government and anarchy he does it accurately.

BREAD made from chestnuts is reported to be used extensively in Southern Europe. This may be a joke, but if so it is not an old one, and therefore cannot be a chestnut. It is perhaps a sober fact. Still, it may be only a revival of an old idea. We read of a "Diet of Worms" in connection with Martin Luther.

TAKE away Carter Harrison and you could wrap up the brains of the Chicago Democracy in a postage stamp.—*New York Tribune.*

This unsolicited testimony to the effect that the slouch hat of Hizzoner covers the entire Democratic intellect of Chicago cannot be otherwise than soothing to the possessor of those brains as he stands with one cold foot on the shore of his political Styx and the other in the boat that is to carry him across and out of sight forever and ever—amen.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Yes," said Fogg, "as a success I have always been a failure, but as a failure I have been an unqualified success."—*Accident News.*

First lady caller—Is your husband at home? Young wife (playfully)—No; he has left me for a time. Second lady caller (aside)—And a pretty big one as usual, I suppose.—*New Haven News.*

"That man over there has made 75 per cent of his fortune from watered stock." "He looks like a bloated monopolist. Some railroad magnate, I suppose?" "No. He's a milk dealer."—*New York Sun.*

New-Yorker (to Dakota man)—You have a good deal of snow in Dakota, I suppose? Dakotan—O, no; it never gets so deep that we can't tell what kind of a day it is by looking out of the chimney tops—*New York Sun.*

"In case of an accident, doctor—a broken leg, for instance—what is best to be done while waiting for the physician?" "Well," said the doctor, "I think the best thing to be done is to get his money ready for him."—*Puck.*

"A fine oil painting you have there, Mrs. Silvadolla." "Beg your pardon, Mr. Easel, but that is not an oil painting. It is a replica. I don't wonder that you were deceived, however. Everybody who has been here has made the same mistake."—*Boston Transcript.*

We are told that all the fifty millions of people of this country could be put into the State of Texas without crowding. This is because they have a habit in Texas of suspending persons from trees and telegraph poles. This makes more room below.—*Norristown Herald.*

Czarina (coming in to breakfast)—"Good morning, my dearvitch." Czar—"Good morningscoff." Czarina—"Allow me to congratulate you upon your escaping assassination during the night." Czar—"Thankski. Will you please taste the coffee to see if it is poisoned?"—*Puck.*

"Well, I never quarrel with any one," remarked a quiet but cross-grained and sarcastic individual in a down-town office the other day. "No, perhaps not," remarked a gentleman seated near, "but you give others plenty of opportunity of quarreling with you." Did you ever have such an acquaintance?—*Philadelphia Call.*

Going into mourning. Manager of theatre—"Well, the proprietor of the house is dead. We must do something to show our respect to his memory." Treasurer—"Yes, of course. I suppose you'll close the house for a night or two." Manager—"No-o. Business is too good. I'll put the chorus in black tights for a week, though."—*Tid-Bits.*

PERSONALS.

The Hendricks Monument Association has collected about $21,000 of the $50,000 required to build a monument to the memory of the late Vice-President.

Miss Mary Booth, editor of *Harper's Bazar*, has gone to Europe, where she will spend five months in travel. This is her first real vacation since she took charge of the *Bazar*, twenty years ago.

Kaiser Wilhelm was greatly disappointed at not being asked to a recent party given by Count Radolinky at which his granddaughter, Princess Victoria, appeared in the guise of "Yum-Yum."

William Ward, who has just died in Sedalia, Mo., aged 94, was the first man to build a paper-mill west of the Mississippi River. His father lived to be a centenarian, and his grandmother died at 110.

Judge Hornblower of San Francisco furnishes still another illustration of the truth that "there's nothing in a name." He is one of the quietest and hardest-working members of the bench on the coast.

Mr. Daniel O'Day, President of the Buffalo Natural Gas Company, was an Erie Railroad workman at $1.50 a day when the oil fever broke out. He went in for oil, struck it, and is now worth several millions.

Prof. Tyndall's resignation of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution, which he has held since 1853, has been accepted with deep regret by the managers. Having refused an allowance he has been requested to sit for a bust in marble, which will be placed in the institution. Lord Rayleigh succeeds to the chair.

Miss Catharine Wolfe left an estate valued at $15,000,000. The bulk of it, after deducting the public bequests, was pretty evenly divided among relatives, and so carefully devised that the lawyers will realize nothing from a contest.

Thomas Jefferson was probably the first cut-nail manufacturer in the United States, his nail works being on his place at Monticello, and producing eighty pounds of nails each working day. His admirers in these days of "reform" are principally engaged in gnawing files.

Count Vasili denies that Leo XIII. is avaricious; on the contrary, no Pope ever gave more. His Holiness keeps nothing for himself. As for his table, it resembles that of a poor country curate. His clothes cost him nothing, being supplied by the faithful from all parts of the world.

Ex-Senator Thurman now admits that he has received another slice of cold shoulder from the President. He said the other day: "I was an applicant for a place on the Inter-State Commerce Commission and was left out. I am perfectly satisfied that I was." This Administration appears to have no use for the "Old Roman" brand of virtue.

Henry George's wife is now coming in for her share of the public curiosity, and the Brooklyn *Times* furnishes the information that "she is a thorough home body, devoted to her husband and their four children; one of those small, plump, cheery bodies that never get down-hearted, and people who have known them a long time say that but for her unflagging devotion and enthusiastic belief in him Mr. George would never have been able to come triumphantly through the long period of straitened means and hard work which preceded his sudden success."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Revival of "Lorraine."

Last evening at the Chicago Opera-House the McCaull company revived Dellinger's "Lorraine," so successfully given here last January by the same organization. The audience was large—much larger than those drawn by "Ruddygore" last week. Miss Lillie Post assumed the rôle of Madelaine, formerly done by Miss Griswold. While her voice is not as effective in the finales, she sang prettily and acted better than her predecessor. Mme. Cottrelly replaced Miss Parker as the page. She sang in tune, which the other did not always, and what little action was required was artistically done. De Wolf Hopper as Gaspard was excellent. His antics in the second act seemed to please greatly. Mr. Olmi as King Louis XIV. was a distinct improvement upon Mr. Oudin in the same part. Mr. De Angellis in the small part of D'Effiat was very satisfactory. Mr. Brand as Pierre sang well and acted intelligently. He, too, is better than his predecessor, Mr. Morsell. Miss Soldene secured an encore for Oudarde's "Kiss Song," due more to the grimaces which accompanied it than to the singing. Miss Knapp was La Valliers. Mr. Hoff in the title rôle, though his voice is not as strong as might be wished, sang most of his music tastefully and with feeling. The most apparent fault with his vocalism is a disposition to contract the muscles of the throat in soft passages, especially in singing the higher notes. Of the original cast Miss Soldene and Messrs. Hopper, Morrison, and Barbara are the only principals remaining. The performance last night was much smoother than the former ones.

A Look at the Theatres Last Night.

A tour of the theatres last evening resulted in the discovery of nothing that could be considered a novelty or sufficiently important to call for special consideration. "The Two Orphans" has entered upon a second week at McVicker's pending preparations for the production by Miss Claxton of D'Ennery's other play, "The Brain Stealer." The acting in the old piece has already received attention. Mr. Stevenson is insipid and flaccid as Jaques; Miss Marie Floyd gives spirit to the part of Henriette, and Miss Claxton is the same Louise that playgoers have known for years. A crisp and clever personation is that of Pecard by Aubrey Boucicault, a son of the well-known dramatist.

Mr. James O'Neill still gives the appearance of spontaneity to the part of Edmond Dantes in "Monte Cristo," though how he contrives to do it is puzzling. He acts vigorously and with spirit, and is not sparing in applying color to an impersonation that is so essentially romantic. A handsome Mercedes, such as the author imagined, was Miss Grace Thorne, a young actress who when she wills it can do truly effective work. Mr. J. W. Shannon was the Noirtier, Mr. S. Miller Kent the Albert de Morcerf, Mr. J. H. Shewell the Caderousse, and Mr. Joseph Ransome the Villefort. A fairly large audience was present, and it was interested, as audiences always are, in this antiquated but exciting drama.

How the lower part of the Columbia came to be filled at a performance of so well-worn a drama as "The Streets of New York" must be in the nature of a conundrum, but filled it was last night. Brass-band and fire-engine advertising may have had something to do in reviving interest in a piece that oscillates between first and second class theatres with surprising regularity. The part of Tom Badger was in the hands of Mr. George C. Boniface, whose rendering of it has long been familiar. He was supported, among others, by his clever daughter, Miss Stella Boniface, who took the part of Alida Bloodgood. The remainder of the cast was marked by mediocrity. The scenic effects of the old melodrama received the usual meed of applause.

Herrmann, the magician, is playing a return engagement at the Grand and is enjoying good patronage. The "vanishing lady" trick he does more expertly than any of the many who have attempted it, and the "decapitation act," of which Mr. Harry Standish submits to be the victim, is as astonishing as ever. In addition to this are a lot of miscellaneous exploits quite as difficult to describe as to understand. The entertainment is marred by no noisy features.

At the outlying theatres the programs are also repetitions, with the exception of the bill at the Academy—Miss Louise Rial in the melodrama "Fortune's Fool," a play which, later in the week, will be noticed in detail. "Caught in a Corner," the farcical piece which Mr. M. B. Curtis produced earlier in the season at McVicker's, is being repeated at the Standard. It is coarse in texture, but suited to the talent of the chief actor. "A Bunch of Keys" was jingled at the People's before a crowded house. On the North Side the Criterion had Frank Jones in "Si Perkins," while the Windsor rejoiced in "The Inside Track" as rendered by the Oliver Byron company. The Charles Andrews version of "Michael Strogoff" has been removed from Hooley's to the Casino.

"The Earl" a Dismal Failure.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—[Special.]—"The Earl," a new tragedy in blank verse, was produced at the Hollis Street Theatre tonight and scored a decided failure. The tragedy is the work of Edgar Fawcett. It contains some fine literary work, but this will not save it from oblivion. George Riddle made a failure of the leading part, although the audience was large and made up of personal friends. It will be taken off next Saturday night.

Foyer Gossip.

Wilson Barrett has already secured passage for London, and will sail May 10 on the Alaska.

The Fifteenth Artists' Recital before the Amateur Club took place yesterday afternoon at Apollo-Hall. Mr. W. Waugh Lauder gave a choice program of piano music in an artistic manner.

The wedding of Mr. Charles H. Hoyt and Miss Flora Walsh will probably take place in July at Charlestown, N. H., the home of the playwright, which he has made the scene of several of his plays.

Mr. W. J. Cogswell, who has been playing with the Stetson "Neck and Neck" party at the Windsor during the last week, is one of the oldest artists now on the American stage. He first appeared in Chicago in 1854 at Levi J. North's Amphitheatre.

The last play in which Mr. John T. Raymond appeared was "A Gold Mine," by Brander Matthews and J. H. Jessop. The central character is a speculative New-Yorker who has gone to London to sell a gold mine. He disposes of it, takes the money and uses it to get a nephew, who has fallen in love, out of a scrape, and then marries the bothersome woman in the case. Ultimately he gains possession of the gold mine.

The thirty-sixth concert of the Artists' Club will be given this afternoon at the First M. E. Church. Mr. Clarence Eddy will play a new organ sonata by Rheinberger, an andantino and fragment symphonique by Lemaigre—both new to the Chicago public—besides other organ numbers. Miss Neally Stevens is to be the pianist and Miss Grace Hiltz and Mr. Gottschalk the vocalists. Miss Hiltz will be heard in a number of Franz songs.

The Lesson of the Year.

Albany *Journal:* Eighteen hundred and eighty-seven will be a memorable year for Chicago. Its citizens will remember how near they came to ruin, but we predict that it was nearer than anarchy will ever come again. The lesson will suffice. Americans will commence to stand up and be counted in the city by the lake. The price of good government is vigilance.

The Sober Second Thought.

Providence *Journal:* In the after-election reflections of the Chicago workingmen the drift of opinion seems to be toward a realization that the red flag must be properly striped with white and blue if it is to be made the potent symbol of the Labor party.

He Never Will Be Missed.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Jeff Davis has declined an invitation to visit Missouri in June; but in view of the fact that all of the principal officers of the State are ex-Confederate soldiers, or "paroled prisoners," as Gen. Sherman calls them, we shall not miss him much.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

SIXTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

A Large and Enthusiastic Gathering in the Quaker City—John Sherman Sends a Letter Full of Cheering Counsel to the Young Men—The Future Work of the Party—Ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia Makes a Stirring Speech on Republican Progress in the South.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11.—The sixth annual banquet of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia was given at St. George's Hall tonight and was largely attended. The following letter from Senator John Sherman was read and its sentiments received with applause:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—*Edwin S. Stuart, Esq., President Young Republicans, Philadelphia*—MY DEAR SIR: While I am compelled to deny myself the pleasure of dining with the Young Republican Club of Philadelphia April 11 I take the occasion to express my high appreciation of the value of their services to the cause of good government, in which we all are, or ought to be, enlisted. As one of the seniors of the Republican party I may be allowed to give words of encouragement and advice to the young men who have assumed, or will soon assume, the control of our political organization. We certainly should feel pride in the great measures that have been successfully executed by the Republican party; and, although you may not have to conduct a gigantic war for the preservation of the Union, and will probably have no such difficult tasks as reconstruction and slavery to deal with, yet the work of the Republican party is but fairly begun. That which is past is honorable; that which is to come will depend chiefly upon the vigor, integrity, and patriotism of the young Republicans, who, like yourselves, are now organizing to continue the work of the past.

What you have to do is still further to develop and diversify American industry. It should be our aim to produce everything in this country for which the God of Nature has given us the raw materials, or which are suited to our soil and climate. Every measure should be supported that will tend to foster, defend, and protect home industries. We should not be content until every channel of communication capable of improvement, and which will yield benefits equal to their cost, shall be improved. The education of the rising generation, without respect to race, color, or previous condition, ought to be a constant object of desire. The equal enjoyment of every civil and political right given by the Constitution should be secured by every legal and constitutional means. The shadows and prejudices of the past should be lifted by the lights of modern civilization. The workingman in every condition and employment of life should be encouraged, protected, and assisted by every reasonable means to advance his condition and to open to him, by honest labor and enterprise, all the avenues of wealth and honor. Our adversaries may brood over the dead past and mourn the decay of Confederate ideas, but Republicans hail with unbounded satisfaction every advance of our country in strength and power at home and abroad, conscious that this is consistent with the full powers of State, county, and local governments reaching to every family and homestead in the land.

With the sincere hope that your society and kindred societies throughout the United States may take up the work of the Republican party and carry it to its logical results, I am, as ever, very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Ex-Gov. John S. Wise of Virginia was the guest of the evening. In response to a toast he made a vigorous attack upon the Democratic party. In overhauling its record, he said the Democratic party had failed to carry out its pledges to repeal the internal revenue laws, had defeated the Blair educational measure after pledging itself to its passage, and had won power by its assault on the surplus, yet had piled up a larger surplus than ever. It had passed a law of inter-State commerce so bad that its own commission is forced to suspend its operation to avoid panic and business stampede. "The Republican party, if it would win," he said, "must cease staking its all on New York. Virginia is Republican; eleven counties, with 120,000 whites and but 15,000 blacks, give on an aggregate vote of 30,000 a Republican majority of over 2,000. Indiana no more has Hendricks and McDonald to lead—the one is dead, the other snubbed. West Virginia is Republican, Tennessee and North Carolina are ready to go with us. Let us devote one-tenth the energy and means on them that has gone to New York in the past and the victory is ours."

A BRAZILIAN BALL.

The Men Smoke Cigarets and Keep Their Hats On.

A kind of ball at the Colonia Theresa village, situated in a fertile region, yet stagnant from lack of communication with the outer world, is thus described:

"On entering the house at which the entertainment was to be held we immediately found ourselves in a large mud-floor room, ranged round the walls of which were all the youth and beauty of the village, smartly dressed in clean cotton prints, all evidently 'got up' for the occasion. In the centre of this room, which was bare of furniture, the young men of the village, to the number of about two dozen, were grouped together, chatting and smoking cigarets, with their hats on their heads, to all appearances utterly oblivious of the presence of the ladies. Our entry seemed to be the signal for the commencement of the entertainment. Two banjoes struck up, and now, for the first time, the men began to turn their attention to the demure but conscious-looking maidens who had, up to the present moment, been silently awaiting their pleasure. One by one each man chose a partner till ten couples were made up. These ten couples now formed a circle in the middle of the room and the dance commenced.

"With slow and rhythmic beat the men first began to keep time to the banjoes, alternately advancing toward and retiring from the centre of the ring, the women also stamping with their feet, but not advancing. At the end of each dozen bars or so of the music all with one accord, both men and women, gave three loud claps of the hands, which was the signal for the moment of a greater display of energy in the movements of the body, and a more vigorous stamping of the feet upon the hard mud floor. All at once one of the men dancers, in a rich full voice, struck up an 'impromptu' stanza in beautiful time and harmony with the music, the last words of which were taken up and repeated in chorus by all. Once more vocal silence, while the monotonous tum, tum, tum of the banjoes and the [illegible] of the stamping of feet went on as before. Then, again, a second wild impromptu stanza burst forth from another of the dancers, again to be taken up in chorus by all. We observed on each of these occasions that the dancers all turned their eyes upon us, as though we were the persons they were addressing. We presently found this to be the case, one of our interpreters, who was present, coming up and informing us that we were being invited to 'join the dance.' Nothing loath, we each chose a willing damsel from the still unexhausted row of wallflowers, and joined the untiring ring in the middle of the room.

"During what seemed interminable minutes we, too, had now to beat our feet upon the hard floor, swing our arms and bodies, and clap our hands. As the dance went on the excitement waxed stronger, the 'impromptu' shouts became yells, the once graceful swaying of the bodies of the performers was changed into violent contortions, and all the characteristics of a North-American Indian war-dance came into play. The atmosphere of the room was full of the dim smoke of cigarets, through which the dim beeswax tapers, here and there stuck upon the face of the walls around, cast a lurid glare. Suddenly the music ceased; the tired fingers of the minstrels had given way at last, and the dance abruptly came to a conclusion.—*C. C. Andrews in "Brazil."*

Modern Polite Conversation.

A Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* emulates Dean Swift in this [illegible] report of a conversation between two ladies at the last White House reception:

"What a jam!" "O, it's nothing to the [illegible] one." "Who are those horrid people [illegible]" "That man with the lop eye?" "Yes, and [illegible] girl with the bony neck." "Those are the [illegible] lowwigs." "You don't say; why, he's [illegible]" "Yes, and that's his daughter; she's engaged to [illegible] Lieut. Fortune, and they are going to [illegible] next year." "Isn't Mrs. Cleveland [illegible]" "Lovely, and she don't give in to [illegible] er." "Her neck, you mean?" "Yes [illegible] she might." "Yes, she has a magnificent [illegible]" "Why do we always call it neck?" [illegible] we mean almost half the body!" "[illegible] "These are the Highchecks; he used to [illegible] saloon." "And she took in washing [illegible] they've got $40,000,000 now." "They [illegible] little of their vulgar beginnings." "[illegible] mouths are shut." "Did you see [illegible] box at the opera last night?" "Did [illegible] such a display? I know he was tipsy [illegible] if she wasn't!" "Look there!" "[illegible] man Van Gett." "He can hardly write [illegible] and never makes a speech because [illegible] it." "His wife has gold teeth. Did you [illegible] tice? The whole set is built of solid gold [illegible] old roots." "She must make a brilliant [illegible] sationalist?" "Yes, when she opens her [illegible] wide."

HELP FOR OLD IRELAND.

A MIGHTY THRONG LIFTS ITS VOICE IN HER BEHALF IN LONDON.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Persons Assemble to Protest Against the Crimes Act—The Queen's Name Hissed—Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Coercion—A Plot of the Government to Create Sentiment in Its Favor—De Giers Said to Have Resigned.

LONDON, April 11.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Favored by brilliant sunshine, a mild change in the atmosphere, and roads in excellent condition for marching, the demonstration to protest against the Crimes bill today was a great success. Five thousand policemen were on duty at noon in all the thoroughfares and avenues leading to Hyde Park and in the park itself also. Thus early the people congregated along the routes and thronged sections of the park, invading swell Rotten Row and two of the most fashionable drives. From first to last perfect order prevailed everywhere. At least a tenth of London's 5,000,000 people at one point or another witnessed the processions or took some part as spectators or auditors. Piccadilly, St. James street, and Pall Mall presented the most marked features. Thereabouts are the residences or clubs of many Liberal or Home-Rule leaders, where cheers were constantly interchanged, while chaff or groans greeted the Tory mansions or such clubs as the Beaconsfield, the Carlton, etc.; yet all was good nature. A great demonstration was offered in honor of Mrs. Gladstone and Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, who sat on the balcony of the Rt.-Hon. Edward Majoribanks' house, No. 14 Piccadilly, corner Park Lane, for over two hours. Crowds remained in front cheering the "G. O. M." and the "grand old woman."

Some of the banners had portraits of O'Connell, Emmet, Parnell, Gladstone, not a few in frames. Here are some of the inscriptions: "Gladstone's Union" and "Salisbury's Union"—the former being two hands clasped in a friendly grip, while the latter was two priests chained together; "Ireland's a Nation, Not a Slave"; "Land for the People," with a picture of Davitt; "Another Struggle for Freedom"; "Scotland Is with You"; "Justice for Ireland, Not Coercion." There were several brooms on sticks tied with green ribbons bearing the inscription "An Old Patent for Removal of Coercion." A sort of signboard bearing a bottle of paraffine and boxes of matches tied on, with the words, "Tory Remedies," this being to remind you of the way the Glenbeigh evictions were carried out by turning the tenants into the streets. Men dressed as monsters wore on their breasts, "Author of coercion; the American Government is with us; coercion, a tyrant's joy and a nation's curse," with a large number of green flags bearing harps and shamrocks. The Woolwich men carried white flags on which was inscribed the words, "Woolwich infants; nothing but victory will silence us." East Greenwich carried a banner with "No rack rents." The Bermondsey people carried a flag on which was "Where's Poor Joe!" North Camberwell excited the greatest merriment by having a coffin mounted on the shoulders of four stalwart men, and above, "In Memory of the Coercion Band." This detachment played throughout the whole distance the "Dead March." The next contingent, from Croydon, caused the band to play "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By." One contingent declared on a banner "We Are on the Side of the Donkey-Cart with Springs." National Liberal Club members had a swell turnout, their many carriages having outriders, and were preceded by a number of bag-pipers. Many workmen were on ladders, scaffolds, etc., at work. They declared themselves with green ribbons, rosets, or plumes. All Liberal and Radical clubs distributed free green ribbons or rosets to all applicants. Mrs. Josephine Butler gave several thousand shamrock rosets away.

Fourteen platforms for the use of orators were erected in Hyde Park and occupied the whole frontage facing the fashionable Park Lane. The Socialists stole a march on the police and erected platforms, from which several speakers delivered orations. They afterward held a noisy meeting in Trafalgar Square. The gathering was the largest ever held in London. The people were enthusiastic, but orderly. Estimates of the attendance vary, but it is certain that 150,000 persons, including on-lookers, were present. The procession took an hour and a half to file into the park. The first contingent was composed of the members of the Robert Emmet Lodge; then followed a large number of Irish temperance lodges, radical workmen's clubs, and social democratic societies. Numerous bands of music were in line. Green banners and Irish national emblems were conspicuous in the ranks of the paraders. The effect of the careful arrangements that had been made to avoid confusion at the park was seen in the admirable order in which the paraders grouped themselves around the fourteen platforms.

The greatest throng gathered at the platform from which Lord Mayor Sullivan of Dublin and Messrs. Conybear and William Redmond, members of Parliament, spoke. Lord Mayor Sullivan in the course of a most effective speech, asked: "Is it the wish of the workmen of London that the honest, hard-working tenantry of Ireland should be forever crushed down?" A tremendous responsive "No" resounded throughout the park. The mention of the Queen as about to celebrate her jubilee by signing away the liberties of the people of Ireland brought forth a torrent of hisses, and the mention of Mr. Chamberlain's name aroused a tempest of groans and hisses, with cries of "Traitor!" Mr. Sullivan, in concluding, assured his hearers that the demonstration would carry hope and joy into the hearts of the Irish. It would cheer many a poor struggling man to know that England was no enemy of Ireland. "In return," he said, "don't believe those who say the Irish are mortal, implacable enemies of England. That is a falsehood worthy of the bottomless pit. [Cheers.] Let the end of oppression and injustice come and there will be an end of hatred." [Prolonged cheering.]

Michael Davitt appeared at a Socialist platform. He referred to the demonstration as a proof of the approaching solidarity of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. In proportion as the masses began to understand each other so the classes became alarmed. The privileged classes well knew the inevitable tendency of the Irish movement, and sought to crush the Irish leaders, hoping to prevent the English people following the example set them by the Irish, but they would hold the fort in Ireland. [Cheers.] The day on which the Crimes act should become a law they would either have to give up the struggle that had been waged for centuries and lie down as slaves or render the system impossible of duration. They would follow the manlier course. The classes had in the past built a bridge of hate across the Irish Sea; the people would pull it down and erect a bridge of love between the toilers of Ireland and the honest workers of England. [Cheers.]

John Burns, a Socialist leader, followed Mr. Davitt. He declared that the state of Ireland justified a civil war, and that the English people were ready to assist the Irish peasants in a revolt.

At 4:30 o'clock a bugle sounded, and at this prearranged signal a resolution condemning the Crimes bill was put simultaneously at all of the platforms. The resolution was carried amid a prolonged roar of cheers.

William Caine, the chief whip of the Liberal Unionist party in Parliament, spoke today at Hawick. He blamed Mr. Gladstone for supporting obstruction tactics in the House of Commons. He said that scoundrels who were committing outrages in Ireland were not brought to justice, although their neighbors knew them to be guilty. The Unionists would not have supported coercion unless the Government had proposed a remedial bill. They preferred the Conservative measure to the bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone.

Press Comment.

LONDON, April 11.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—All the morning papers speak pleasantly about the Hyde Park meeting and give fair reports of it excepting the *Times*, which scoffs at it and says that out of the 4,000,000 and more of Londoners who had not left town for Easter not more than 50,000 at the outside found their way to Hyde Park to lend the sanction of their presence to the cause of "free boycotting" and "free moonlighting" in Ireland, which seems to suggest that the meeting was really a great success.

The *Daily News*, commenting on the Hyde Park demonstration, says:

"The demonstration shows that the bulk of the working people of London have returned to hearty coöperation with the Liberal party, determined to do justice to Ireland. That is the sufficient and ennobling reason for which they gave up their holiday. They refused to take ease while iniquitous oppression was being done in their name."

The *Telegraph* says:

Justice must be done to the earnestness of those who took part in the demonstration, but a closer examination of the question could not fail to convince them that the Government is not trying to tyrannize over anybody, but is trying to emancipate honest farmers and the tradesmen from a subtle and cowardly form of tyranny.

A Government Plot.

CORK, April 11.—It is reported that there is a suspicious vessel off Youghal, County Cork, waiting for a chance to land a cargo of dynamite. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Kennedy appears in the *Herald*, saying that the vessel is the Gulnare, which left an American port some days ago. He says it is part of a Government plot to treat the people to a scare in order to assist in passing the Coercion bill, and that the vessel will cruise between Queenstown and Youghal and try to entrap men to assist in landing dynamite, when Government agents will be ready to seize them. Mr. Kennedy asserts that the plot originated in Dublin Castle.

Buller Still Under-Secretary.

LONDON, April 11.—Sir Redvers Buller is still Under-Secretary for Ireland, his successor not having yet been chosen. Sir William Kaye, now Assistant Under-Secretary, will probably be appointed to the office.

The *Daily News'* statement that Lord Dunraven and Lord Balfour of Burleigh were engaged in drawing a scheme of local self-government for Ireland is authoritatively contradicted.

The Church Orders an Investigation.

ROME, April 11.—In consequence of England's treatment of Ireland and the attitude of the Irish clergy on the Irish question, the Pope has charged Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, to make a thorough inquiry into the whole matter and to draft instructions for the Irish Bishops.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says that the Propaganda has sent a sharp reminder to the Irish Bishops to avoid political agitation.

Driven from His Home.

DUBLIN, April 11.—Daniel Grace, a farmer of Kilbarry, County Cork, has been evicted after a most determined resistance. A force of police went to his house early Saturday morning for the purpose of evicting him, but he had erected barricades and succeeded in keeping the officers at bay all day long. Today the struggle was renewed, but the police finally effected an entrance and Grace was driven from his home.

RUSSIA.

The Czar Threatened with Death by Secret Means.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is reported that the Czar, before returning to Gatschina Wednesday, found letters on his writing-table in the Winter Palace threatening him with death.

Fresh Attempts Threatened.

VIENNA, April 11.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The failure of their repeated attempts to assassinate the Czar has not discouraged the Nihilists. Circulars are now being circulated in Russia threatening fresh attempts and promising, ere the year is three months older, that "Russia will have been rid of its tyrant."

Sent to Siberia.

ODESSA, April 11.—Lieut. Goreff has been sentenced to eight years' hard labor in the mines of Siberia for distributing revolutionary propaganda. The Chief of Police here has organized a body of 100 volunteer detectives to watch suspects.

De Giers Said to Have Resigned.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—It is reported and M. de Giers has resigned the foreign portfolio in consequence of M. Katkoff having resumed his attacks.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Contract with Tippoo Tib by Which He Is to Hold Office.

LONDON, April 11.—The contract with Tippoo Tib made by Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, in behalf of King Leopold of Belgium, provides that Tippoo Tib shall receive a salary of £360 yearly as Governor of Stanley Falls, and shall be allowed to pursue legitimate trade anywhere he likes. He will, however, have to uphold the authority of the Congo Free State and appoint a deputy to fill his office during his absence from the Falls. This deputy, on the death of Tippoo Tib, shall succeed him as Governor, provided King Leopold's action is approved.

An Interesting Book.

LONDON, April 11.—[Special.]—One of the great books of the day is the autobiography of Count von Beust, edited by Baron Henry De Worms, who is a member of Parliament and also of the Salisbury Ministry, which was published yesterday. The book may be said to set forth the late Count as an Austrian. Greville wrote an introduction of 100 pages, which is perhaps the most interesting part of the two bulky volumes. It is published by the Remingtons. De Worms, who was the most intimate friend of the great statesman, is an eminent author and publicist. The book is made further interesting by the fact that it contains a letter of as recent a date as March 17 from John Jay correcting a misstatement about Count von Beust made by James G. Blaine in his book, "Twenty Years of Congress," second volume, pages 629 and 630, and alluding to an unfair reference to the Count's diplomatic position.

Pleasure-Seekers in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 11.—The beautiful weather today brought out great crowds of holiday-makers. Unter den Linden was thronged with people, and when the Emperor from time to time rose from his writing-table and presented himself at a window of his palace he was greeted with ringing cheers. During the day the Emperor had a long talk with Prince Bismarck. The Crown Princess and her suite witnessed the steeplechase races, and in the evening the Crown Prince and Princess attended the performance of "The Mikado," when Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. D'Oyly Carte were invited to the royal box.

Officers Sent to a Penal Colony.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11. — [Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Dispatches from Odessa mention, without giving particulars, which, of course, are difficult to obtain, the arrival of 450 Russian officers en route to the horrible penal colony at Saghalien on life sentence. They are in charge of a large prison convoy.

Fighting in the East.

ALLAHABAD, April 11.—The *Pioneer* reports further fighting in the Ghazni district. The Ghilzais are confident and have offered the throne to a local Mollah.

Offers to Mediate.

PARIS, April 11.—The Government has offered to mediate between England and Hayti. The *Soir* thinks the imminence of American intervention gives the question grave character.

Quiet Restored in Belfast.

BELFAST, April 11.—The city has been excited today, but the police have kept the rival Orange and Catholic mobs apart.

Gleanings from Over the Sea.

The Duchess of Norfolk is dead.

The Crown Prince of Italy is down with the measles.

The Portuguese Government has concluded a treaty of friendship with China.

Mr. Ezekiel, the well-known American sculptor, has been knighted for merit in art by the King of Italy.

Emperor Francis Joseph has sent his portrait in a silver frame, with his autograph, to Gen. Kaulbars as a token of regard.

The Duchess of Cumberland is much better. She drove out Sunday in company with her physician and his wife, to whom she has become attached.

Deputy Cable was buried in Strasburg Sunday. Patriotic societies were well represented at the funeral, which passed off quietly. Speeches at the grave were prohibited. By a strange coincidence Baron Bussiere, who succeeded Cable as member of the Reichstag, has just died.

Dr. Lenz, the African traveler, was welcomed by numerous savants on his return to Vienna. Dr. Lenz states that he was prevented from relieving Emin Bey and other explorers by the insufficiency of the means at his disposal.

Emperor William's private secretary, replying to a loyal address sent to the Emperor by the Metz Municipal Council, said: "His Majesty much regrets that illness prevented him from making his proposed visit to Metz last Autumn."

THE CHICAGO SEWAGE BILL.

A Meeting at Ottawa to Consider Matters Pertaining to It.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—A meeting of river people was held here this afternoon in the parlors of the Clifton House for the purpose of considering the drainage bill now pending in the Legislature. The meeting was arranged by H. B. Hurd of Chicago and the river people at Springfield last Thursday. Mr. Hurd represented Chicago, and there were present from river towns the following gentlemen: Judge Olin, T. J. Kelley, John D. Page, P. C. Haley, Fred Bennett of Joliet; A. Means and Mayor O'Connor of Peru, H. Mayo and Mr. Thomas of Ottawa, E. J. Ward of Marseilles, and Senator L. B. Ray of Morris.

The river people held a caucus by themselves, and a great deal of discussion ensued. No agreement, however, was reached between them and the Chicago people as to amendments which should be made to the pending drainage measures. Some of the river people were in favor of agreeing upon amendments, while others favored a bill to create a State Drainage Commission to examine into the subject of drainage. Some amendments, it is understood, were prepared by the river people, but the nature of the amendments was not disclosed. The river people's committee seemed to have a considerable fight among themselves, owing principally to the number of different interests represented in the committee. Several of its members are personally interested in the matter one way or the other, notably Mr. Means, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Bennett.

The committee finally decided to visit Springfield Thursday, seeking the appointment of a commission which shall take the matter under consideration and report a bill for the relief of the Chicago sewerage at the next session of the Legislature. The representatives will probably ask for a free navigable waterway, and that Chicago be requested to maintain the bridges over such course.

Reaction in Joliet Sentiment.

JOLIET, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—The Chicago Drainage Committee of the Business Men's Association of this city spent the day at Ottawa in conference with the committee of that section devising an amendment to the pending Drainage bill at Springfield. There is quite a reaction in opinion springing up in this section now, and the belief is expressed quite generally on the streets that the opposition so virulently manifested springs from a few interested property-owners along the bank of the river, because their tenants are leaving them to get into a more central location in the city. It is also remarked that there is no offensive odor arising from the river, and that at the mouth of Hickory Creek, below Adams' dam, pike, pickerel, bass, and fish which come up from the Kankakee are daily caught in abundance. The belief is growing that the hue and cry about smell and noxious sewage is raised for political effect in the local campaign.

ONE OF KISSANE'S FRIENDS.

He Explains the Bearing of Certain of the Testimony Against the Accused.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 11.—[Special.]—Alonzo Chapin, who lives here and has for more than twenty-five years, and whose name has been used in connection with the case of Kissane, the Californian accused of arson, murder, etc., was seen tonight. Kissane he regards as a man more sinned against than sinning, one who incurred the enmity of his business associates on account of his success. Instead of being embarrassed at the time he loaded the Martha Washington, his house was not only solid but doing a thriving, profitable business. The story told to the effect that Kissane had burned his factory and that of Proctor & Gamble in Cincinnati he pronounced a falsehood, and explained that Kissane was out of the city at the time, and, as the trade of his firm was unusually large then, the theory was not plausible.

Kissane spent $75,000 in defending himself in lawsuits, and the result was that the insurance policies were paid in full, although Sid Burton had to promise to make all void. In Kissane's case such eminent counsel as Tom Ewing, George H. Pendleton, and Mr. Stansbury appeared for the defense. When the prosecution closed the other side rested, and the jury returned verdict for Kissane without leaving the box. So when Capt. Cummings was acquitted of burning the Martha Washington at Helena, although Burton testified against him, a verdict of not guilty was promptly returned, the counsel recognizing the weakness of the State's case so keenly that they made no argument. Mr. Chapin admitted the marriage of Capt. Cummings to his sister, but denied that any such scene as described ever took place between her and Mr. Burton.

The evidence in the criminal action against Cummings showed that the Martha Washington was a vessel of 675 tons capacity, and that she was carrying but 600 tons of freight, but that when the passengers went aboard they had to wade through water which had come over the guards because she was so low in the water. Many of the passengers, becoming frightened, left the steamer at Louisville, fearing to go farther. Kissane, Mr. Chapin remarked, went into the Nicaragua campaign poor, but had told him that while it failed of its object he had come back from it rich.

INTERESTING PATENT CASE.

A Chicago Woman's Claim on Account of Her Late Husband's Invention.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—The patent case of Sarah May of Chicago against the Supervisors of Genesee County, Michigan, in the United States Court is of more than ordinary interest to the prison authorities of counties in this and other States. Although Genesee County is alone known in the case, it is really a combination of Wayne, Bay, Saginaw, and other counties to test the questions involved. The patent is a device for locking and unlocking the cells of a jail, at the same time protecting the jailer from the prisoners. There are four parts to the contrivance, one or more of which are used all over the country. Mr. May was the State architect of Indiana, a builder of jails, and prominent in architectural circles in the large cities of the West. His widow has brought numerous suits in the United States courts, and has secured favorable decisions in Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin, and elsewhere. A number of counties have settled at the rate of $50 a cell, which is the sum sued for in this case. Here in Detroit the combination lawyers have had the advantage of all the material sifted out of a case at Madison, Wis., which came nearer being against the patent than any other.

The case went to the jury this afternoon. Judge Hammond's closing sentences embodied the main points of the entire charge. The jury were to determine, first, whether the patent was a valid one, and, second, whether the county had infringed upon such patent in using the device now employed in locking and unlocking the cells there.

At 9 p. m., the jury having failed to decide on a verdict, Judge Hammond let them go to their homes. The consideration of the case is to be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A Protest from the Wool Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 11.—A meeting was held today by persons interested in the wool trade for the purpose of taking such action as would induce the Inter-State Commerce Commission to suspend Sec. 4 of the Inter-State Commerce law as far as it relates to wool. Under the present interpretation of the law the rate on wool to New York and Boston is $3.70, whereas the old rate was 62½ cents per 100 pounds. It was claimed if the new rate was maintained the wool industry of California would be destroyed, as the surplus product could not be sent East with profit. A committee was appointed to collect necessary information and forward it to the Inter-State Commission Wednesday next.

Completion of the Georgia Pacific.

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 11.—The Georgia Pacific Railroad, between here and Birmingham, was completed today. It is believed that this road will begin building west from here at once, connecting with the Greenville (Miss.) Branch. The completion of this road gives Columbus a direct route to all Northern and Eastern markets, resulting in a great saving in freights, especially on cotton.

Blackall's best coffee, 3¼ lbs. for $1.

THE SINGER AND THE RATS

HOW DEL PUENTE ESCAPED COL. MAPLESON IN A SHIP'S HOLD.

Rumors of a Deal in Mexican Central Excited by a Boston Man's Little Flyer in Gotham—Dr. Webb Offers an Annual Prize of $500 to American Landscape Painters—Probate of Miss Wolfe's Will—Alleged Frauds by Importers—A Row at St. Stephens.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[Special.]—Sig. Del Puente, the baritone singer, who was specially engaged by Mr. Abbey to sing in "Carmen" with Mme. Patti next Monday evening, arrived today on the Arizona. He had a cold and rough passage. It is a voyage that Sig. Del Puente will never forget, for he spent four hours locked up in the Arizona's hold in company with the rats. It wasn't from choice that Sig. Del Puente sought the hold of the vessel, but from necessity. He had to hide there to escape from two officers who attempted to prevent him from making his escape from England and from Col. Mapleson's opera company. Sig. Del Puente believes the valiant Colonel to be the cause of all his annoyance. Sig. Del Puente sang for Col. Mapleson in London last season. Col. Mapleson neglected to pay him in full for his services, but he did not neglect to get the baritone to sing for him again this season. Del Puente had gone to London to fulfill that engagement when he received an offer from Mr. Abbey, which was accepted. The Colonel could not afford to lose the baritone's services, so he put a little scheme in operation. Del Puente was waited upon a few days previous to to the Arizona's advertised sailing by a Government employé, who asked that he should pay an income tax on his salary received as singer for Mapleson a year ago. The figure stated as his income for that engagement was that which Mapleson had promised to pay him, but which he forgot to do. Del Puente went to Mapleson and protested. The latter assured Del Puente he would not have to pay it—it would be all right, he'd fix it for him. But it turned out the officers were still after him, and he only got of London by a ruse. The officers, however, followed him to Liverpool and searched the steamer he was to sail on. Del Puente was safe in his cabin and locked in when the officers got on board the ship. The officers were balked, but they remained on the steamer until she reached Queenstown, and they finally exercised their authority in so far as searching the state-room assigned to Del Puente. The singer was not to be found, and the officers gave it up. Del Puente was not found in his state-room because some of the sailors, who had been appealed to as a last resort, had taken him in charge. They showed him into the hold, and when he got safely stowed away among the boxes and bales locked him in there. For four hours he remained a prisoner with only the rats for company, and there were plenty of these, which to him seemed to be as big as mastiffs. They were sociable rats, too, and for awhile he believed they had a taste for Italian baritones, raw, which they proposed to gratify. It was the happiest moment of his life when, the steamer having left the Queenstown wharf, he was released from prison and found his tormentors gone.

WALL STREET EXCITED.

A Rise in Reading and a Scare in Mexican Central.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[Special.]—Wall street had a lively day today. Reading stock climbed up above 45, being now only a few points below its price on that famous day of last December when the youthful Morris Wormser toppled over and carried the whole stock market with him. Wall street is becoming convinced that a wholesale settlement of Reading's difficulties is close at hand. A flying rumor that caused a sensation reported a corner in the stock of the Mexican Central. Within the last week this stock had come up from low in the teens to a point above 20, and there were some circumstances that lent color to the rumor of a corner. One man who went hurrying and trembling around the street trying to borrow 200 shares for delivery was downcast by the imminent danger, as he saw it, of having to pay 100 or 200 for the shares of which he was short. But the little tremor didn't last long. It all grew out of a little flyer that a Boston speculator took in the New York market when the Boston Stock Exchange locked up last week for its Thursday and Friday holidays. He sold 3,000 shares of Mexican Central in this market at 18, having bought that amount of stock in Boston at lower figures. Today it was time for him to make a delivery, and he sent to the New York brokers his Boston certificates. He was astonished to find that they wouldn't do; a different sort of certificate, one registered here, was needed to make a good delivery on the New York Exchange. His brokers went skurrying around to borrow the stock, and they met a good deal of difficulty, for till very recently the stock of the Mexican Central has not been dealt in here and there really was little of it in the Wall street brokers' offices, it having generally been bought for investment and having therefore been taken out of the street. Of course, the New York buyer could demand delivery, and so quotations would be boomed. This expectation incited some speculators to try a few side speculations, and when the hour for delivery was over the Stock Exchange was ready for the excitement of the promised "corner." The corner didn't appear, however, the New York buyers agreeing to a settlement out of the regular way. There were a good many brokers disappointed. The possibility of this corner opened the Wall street eye to what a rare opportunity the rash and reckless speculating contingent had missed. It was stated that steps are to be taken to make the Mexican Central securities active in this market at once. The company's gain of $200,000 for the first quarter this year shows its life, and a leading stock house has had the securities listed on the exchange.

HE SAID MASS.

Hot Words Between Pastors of St. Patrick's.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[Special.]—The vestry room of St. Patrick's Church in Mott street was today the scene of unusual excitement by an altercation between the pastor, Father Kearney, and Dr. Curran, who was recently sent into a retreat at the monastry in Hoboken for attending Dr. McGlynn's lecture in the Academy of Music. The ten days' retreat expired yesterday morning, and Dr. Curran at once came to this city, calling at St. Patrick's Church, but finding the services going on he left the church. It was 10:15 o'clock last night when he returned to St. Patrick's and went to his old room. This morning early the young clergyman entered the vestry for the purpose of saying his usual mass at 7:30 o'clock. As the regular mass was being celebrated on the high altar, Dr. Curran decided to say his mass on one of the side altars. He was on the point of stepping into the church when he heard a step behind him, and turning around beheld the amazed countenance of Father Kearney. "Good morning, Father Kearney," said Dr. Curran.

"Good heavens!" ejaculated the pastor, staring at him with a frightened glance, "have you the nerve to come here?"

"Certainly; where else should I be? This is my place."

"What business have you here—how did get in?"

"Well, my feet brought me here, and my business is to say mass."

"Have you called on the Archbishop—have you seen him?"

"What for? Why should I call on the Archbishop? I have no business with him, and if he has any with me let him send for me or write to me as he did before. I have no reason to go to the Archbishop, and I certainly am not going to do so."

"Do you know, sir," and Father Kearney walked excitedly up and down the room; "are you aware that I am pastor here?"

"Perfectly well; and, Father Kearney, I am your assistant."

"You won't say mass in this church."

"I won't? And who will stop me?"

"I will."

"Father Kearney," replied Dr. Curran, "beware of what you are doing. It is my right to say mass, and you cannot prevent me. If you attempt to do so the peril be on your head. I have resolved to say mass here this morning, and I will."

Father Kearney took a dozen hasty strides up and down the room, and then, agrily addressing the other, said: "Did you not call me a liar?"

"No. What I did say was that the statement reported as coming from the Archbishop and uttered by you was a lie, and I repeat it right here. It is a lie. I have not called you a liar." A few more hot-tempered words were exchanged, and Father Kearney said: "Well, you may say mass and I will see about it." He then walked out and slammed the door.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Dr. Webb's Prize to American Landscape Painters—Catherine L. Wolfe's Will.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[Special.]—Dr. W. S. Webb presented last week to the Board of Control of the Society of American Artists a prize of $500 to be awarded yearly during his life for the best landscape painting by an American artist under 40 years of age, the prize to be awarded in any way that the Board of Control may deem best. At the meeting of the board Wednesday last the letter was read and the offer was accepted for the society. The board at the same time passed a resolution thanking Dr. Webb for his disinterested and public-spirited action. It was further resolved that the prize should be awarded each year by the jury of that year within two weeks after the opening of the annual exhibition.

THE JUMBO CASE.

The suit of Barnum, Hutchinson & Co., against the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to recover $100,000 for the killing of Jumbo at St. Thomas, Canada, by a locomotive of the company Sept. 15, 1885, will be tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit Part III., before Judge Patterson and a jury this week, probably Thursday. The testimony will be exceedingly interesting, since the railway company makes the point that Jumbo was not only not worth $100,000, but that his value was very slight indeed. It bases this claim partly on the testimony of the President and Secretary of the London Zoölogical Society, that the "Zoo" was forced to get rid of Jumbo on account of his fierce and unruly character. It also rests its case largely on the fact that there was a clause in its transportation contract with Barnum's circus for the season of 1885 which provided that the damages to be paid by it for the loss or injury of any single exhibit should not exceed $15,000. Barnum, Hutchinson & Co. claim that this restrictive clause is not binding upon them, for the reason that the railway had no legal right to protect itself against its own wrong doing in that way. They have also taken the depositions of George Artingstall, Jumbo's trainer, and of Matthew Scott, his keeper, who have gone to England, which will be read on the trial, and will tend to prove that Jumbo was a valuable beast.

SAVED FROM THE GRANT & WARD FAILURE.

After a long contest, the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway has succeeded in rescuing 800 shares of its capital stock from the wreck of the firm of Grant & Ward, unless the higher courts reverse the decision in its favor which Judge Ingraham made today. When Grant & Ward were in full tide of prosperity the Erie Company delivered to them 11,477 shares of its capital stock as security for the payment of a loan of $455,000 which Grant & Ward negotiated. The firm promptly rehypothecated for its own benefit all these shares except 800. When the assets of Grant & Ward came into the possession of Julien T. Davies as receiver, these 300 shares were found among them. The railroad company brought suit to recover them and won in the lower court. The General Term reversed the decision on the ground that the company had not paid the loan for which they were security. In the second trial it was shown that the 11,177 shares, in addition to the 800, fully paid for the loan which they first negotiated for the railway, and the 800 shares were so much extra security. Upon this showing Judge Ingraham held that the company could recover without paying the loan. The case will go to the General Term and probably to the Court of Appeals before it is ended.

THE FUNERAL AT RAHWAY.

The murdered girl at Rahway was buried this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church in that city, the Rev. William Alfred Gay officiating. The body was taken from the morgue at 12:30 and placed in the vestibule for an hour. The streets from the undertaker's to the church were thronged with people. Every pew at the church was filled and the aisles and doorways were crowded. Mr. Gay's address was short but very effective. The preacher's address was followed by remarks by other of the city clergy. From the church the casket was carried by six New York reporters as pall-bearers to the receiving-vault in the Rahway Cemetery, where it will remain until May 1. The body rested in a handsome oak casket covered with satin. The panel top, with a large glass plate, afforded a view of the dead girl's face and neck. A neat silver coffin-plate decorated the centre of the casket and read:

"March 25, 1887. Cruelly slain, a woman and a stranger, aged about 25 years."

MICHAEL TYNER REBUKED.

The case of Mary Tyner against Michael P. Tyner came up before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court Chambers today upon an action to adjudge the defendant guilty of contempt of court in neglecting to pay Mrs. Tyner the $25 a week alimony which was awarded her at the time of her divorce for his abandonment of her and their children was granted. Judge Donohue said that the conduct of Mr. Tyner and the woman to whom he now pretended to have been married several years ago, before his marriage to Mary Tyner, was an attempt to impose upon the court; and that the evidence of their acts ought to be sent to the District Attorney in order that they might be prosecuted. Judge Donohue appointed Samuel G. Adams referee to examine Lily Curry and Michael P. Tyner and have them explain their acts and their inconsistent statements to the court if they can.

PROBATE OF MISS WOLFE'S WILL.

A. H. & W. Man, the attorneys of Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, filed in the Surrogate's office today the petition of David Wolfe Bishop and David Wolfe Bruce, executors, for the probate of Miss Wolfe's will, citations to be returnable May 31. The heirs named in the will are: David W. Bishop, David W. Bruce, George W. Bruce, Louie L. Lorillard, Catherine W. Bruce, George Bruce Brown, David Wolfe, Matilda W. White, Lorillard Spencer, Peter Lorillard, Catharine L. Kernochan, Jacob L. Lorillard, Mary L. Barkey, Eva L. Kip, all of New York; Peter L. Ronalds, now traveling in Europe; George Lorillard Ronalds, Alfred R. Conkling, Howard Conkling, Laura R. Conkling, all of New York; Addison Thomas of Englewood, N. J.; George L. Thomas of Columbia, Tenn., and Catharine D'Aglemont of Paris, France.

A BUSINESS-MAN INSANE.

An elderly man, who appeared to be intoxicated, was found leaning against a tree on Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, singing and shouting in a noisy way. The police could detect no signs of intoxication, but held the man on a charge of disorderly conduct. This morning he was taken before Justice Walsh, who recognized him as Dundas Dick of the drug firm of Dundas Dick & Co., and remanded him to jail to await the result of a medical examination. He was visited by Drs. Gray and Noyes, who decided that he was partially insane. Mr. Dick's partner visited the jail, and will take Mr. Dick away when he is released tomorrow. The prisoner is a bachelor and is worth $150,000. He has been laboring under some mental trouble for a long time.

CHARGES AGAINST IMPORTERS.

Consul-General Merrill, home from Switzerland, has been in a good many close conferences lately with Collector Magone. Today the two officers spent a long while in secret conclave, and at the end of the interview the Collector hurried away to catch a train for Washington, promising to be back in New York before business closed at the custom-house tomorrow. It is whispered among the Collector's subordinates that Consul-General Merritt has preferred charges against importers, stating that merchandise is brought here from Switzerland greatly undervalued.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Three men were killed today at shaft 10 of the new aqueduct by the falling of a cage. They were Edward Shedy, machine runner, and J. O. Skinilli and Antonio Coleno, laborers. The cage had just come up with about twenty workmen and was left unguarded at the top of the shaft. Shedy stepped into the cage, which was not secured, and it dropped, striking the Italians, who were at the bottom of the shaft, killing them instantly.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

During Sarah Bernhardt's performance of "Fedora" at the Brooklyn Theatre tonight the scenery caught fire and much excitement was occasioned. The flames were soon extinguished.

Louis Smith, whose home is in Oil City, pleaded guilty in the General Sessions today to a charge of swindling David L. Van Nappes, a diamond broker, out of $900 worth of diamonds. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

John R. Duff's suit to compel his brokers, William J. Hutchinson and his partner, Mr. Kennedy, to render an accounting to him of his transactions in the "street" through them, was suddenly concluded today by Judge Barrett dismissing the complaint. This was on the ground that the release Duff had given his brokers was in the nature of a general release.

Big Claim of the Seneca Indians.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 11.—The suit of the Seneca Nation of Indians against Harrison B. Christree of Brant, Erie County, was before Judge Childs in the Supreme Court today. The Indians claim title to about 150,000 acres of land in Erie and adjoining counties on the ground that the treaty of 1826 was not ratified by the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and that, therefore, the present owners of the land have not good title to that which they hold; further, that, insomuch as they are treated as wards of the Nation, the time which has elapsed is no bar to action. Judge Childs said he recognized the great importance of the suit, and that, inasmuch as it would have to be taken to the highest court in the land for final determination, he thought it best to save time by directing a judgment in favor of the defendant. Gen. Strong, for the plaintiffs, conceded that a speedy course through the courts would be best, as the farmers are very much agitated over the suit.

An Embezzler Makes Good.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—A. M. Stanton, who skipped from Detroit last week with $7,500 belonging to George K. Sistare's Sons, a branch of the New York house, and besides was short about $21,000, returned yesterday, gave up the cash, and will not be prosecuted.

Pasteur Denounced.

M. Lutand, editor of the *Journal de Medecine de Paris*, says that Pasteur's treatment for hydrophobia is not only useless but dangerous.

A Destructive Weapon.

A mitrailleuse is being tried in the Austrian army which will fire 1,000 bullets in 90 seconds.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

The Fresh Fragrance of Sozodont renders it the most agreeable article ever used as a tooth wash. It has none of the acrid properties of the astringent tooth powders, and instead of contracting the gums it renders them firm and elastic.

Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE WEATHER.

Fair Weather with Northerly Winds Predicted for Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D.C., April 12—1 a.m.—Indications:

For Indiana fair weather, variable winds, generally southerly, warmer in northern portion, slight change in temperature in southern portion.

For Eastern Michigan, fair in southern portion, local rains followed by fair weather in northern portion, slowly rising temperature, winds generally east to south.

For Illinois, fair weather, winds generally southerly, warmer in northeast portion, stationary temperature in southwest portion.

For Missouri, fair weather, southerly winds, becoming variable, continued warmer weather during Tuesday, slightly cooler Wednesday.

For Western Michigan and Wisconsin, fair weather in southern portion, local rains in the northern portion, slightly warmer, variable winds, generally east to south.

For Minnesota, local rains, slight rise in temperature, easterly winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern Dakota, local rains, warmer weather in northern portion, fair slightly cooler weather in southern portion, variable winds.

For Nebraska, generally fair weather, slightly cooler, light variable winds.

For Kansas, fair weather, slightly cooler by Wednesday morning, variable winds.

For Colorado, fair weather, slightly warmer in northern portion, stationary temperature in southern portion, light winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
New York					
Washington					
New Orleans, La.					
Cincinnati, O.					
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.29	43	N. E.	Cloudy	.01
Oswego, N. Y.	30.30	37	N.	Cloudy	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.30	41	N. E.	Cloudy	*
Erie, Pa.	30.25	40	N. E.	Fair	
Cleveland, O.	30.19	56	N. E.	Clear	
Sandusky, O.	30.20	44	N. E.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.24	42	N. E.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.28	40	N. E.	Clear	
Alpena, Mich.	30.41	35	E.	Cloudy	.03
Escanaba, Mich.	30.32	32	E.	Lt. rain	.01
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.20	42	E.	Clear	
Mackinaw City, Mich.	30.36	33	E.	Lt. rain	.01
Marquette, Mich.	30.35	30	E.	Lt. rain	.08
Port Huron, Mich.	30.28	35	N.	Fair	
Chicago, Ill.	30.18	36	N.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.18	35	N.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	30.21	29	N. E.	*Sleet	.21
St. Paul, Minn.	30.16	42	E.	Cloudy	.08
La Crosse, Wis.	30.07	53	E.	Cloudy	
Davenport, Ia.	30.00	70	S.	Cloudy	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.97	66	S.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.04	63	S.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.16	71	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.13	67	S.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.11	74	S.	Clear	
Lamar, Mo.	30.09	68	S. W.	Clear	
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.97	70	S.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.98	70	S.	Clear	
Huron, Dak.					
Yankton, Dak.	29.76	60	N.	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.94	32	S. E.		†.18
St. Vincent, Minn.	*				
Bismarck, Dak.	29.92	33	E.	Cloudy	.17
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.85	29	N. E.	Cloudy	.47
Helena, Mont.	29.92	26	N. E.	Lt. snow	.17
Deadwood, Dak.	29.88	42	W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.92	39	W.	Clear	*
Denver, Colo.	29.87	45	W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.98	59	S.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.76	64		Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.93	39	W.	Clear	
Fort Garry					
Minnedosa					
Medicine Hat					

*Too small to measure. †Thunderstorm.
NOTE—Northwestern stations all down.

Rain in Kansas and Dakota.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., April 11.—Specials from twenty different points in the southwestern part of the State report heavy rains last night. They were much needed.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., April 11.—[Special.]—Heavy rains, which have been earnestly prayed for, fell last night and today. It was the first rain this year, and was greatly needed. Seeding is almost entirely finished, and the prospect is now most encouraging. The season is two weeks earlier than last year.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 11.—Arrived, the Elbe, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11. — Arrived, steamer British King, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

LONDON, April 11.—Arrived, steamer Erin, from New York.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Arrived, the Arizona, from Liverpool; the Hungaria, from Hamburg; steamer Eider, from Bremen; Devonia, from Glasgow.

Miscellaneous Labor News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11.—The carpenters of the city and their employés held separate meetings tonight, but were unable to agree, and the men decided to inaugurate a strike tomorrow. They demand nine hours a day and an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The employers insist on ten hours and offer a graded scale of wages, the highest being 25 cents an hour and the lowest 17, which was rejected. The strike will affect, it is said, about 900 men.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 11.—The stove molders of this city, 150 to 200 in number, employed in the Great Western and the Union Stove Works, have quit work, refusing to make patterns sent here by Bridge, Beach & Co. of St. Louis. The employers say they expect an early settlement of the difficulty.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1887.

The Fire and Marine Insurance Agency of Geo. C. Clarke & Co. will be continued under the same firm name by the surviving partners, Herbert Darlington and Sebastian A. Harvey, Mr. Clarke's estate retaining an interest.

We continue to represent the same companies in all branches of the business as heretofore, and all matters intrusted to us will receive the same prompt and careful attention as in the past.

London Assurance Corporation
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Pennsylvania Fire Insuarnce Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Neptune Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Boylston Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Universal Marine Insurance Co.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., Agents,
161 & 163 La Salle-st.

$25.
IMPORTED SCOTCH SUITINGS to order. Elegant Linings. First-class workmanship.

$35.
SPECIAL—PRINCE ALBERT SUITINGS to order, made from fine imported worsteds, elegantly trimmed, newest designs.

$25.
OUR SOFT ROLL SPRING OVERCOAT, satin-lined sleeves, and fine workmanship.

DAVIS BROS., Tailors,
48 South Clark-st.
Out-of-town orders receive our prompt attention

AREND'S KUMYSS,
The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc.
Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.
A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

CREGO & BERDAN
Trunk Store — Removed to — Trunk Mfr's.
231 Wabash Ave.

GENTLEMEN,
A REMARKABLE OFFER.

Absolute Safety and Guaranteed Protection for One Year.

Every fine Suit or Overcoat bought of us costing $20 to $40 we personally guarantee to keep in perfect repair for one year free of expense.

(Signed)
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.

Two years ago we began to manufacture Tailor-made Clothing. Many of you don't believe it—many don't know what it is. We know it equals the finest Merchant Tailor Work; that it retains its shape; it will not rip; does not shrink; button-holes are hand-made; seams are sewed with Silk; the Lining and Trimmings are the best. We use five sets of patterns to fit any shape. Our educated tailors make any change when necessary free of expense. When you receive the garment it fits, it pleases; not a fold, crease, or wrinkle. Have a new Suit or Overcoat---$20 to $35.

We make this very REMARKABLE OFFER to show you our confidence in our own work. We know its goodness, know it will win, and we want you to try it. Our guarantee will go with every purchase, as above. Stop your big tailor bill, save your money, trade at WILDE'S.

What merchant tailor has such confidence in his work as we have in ours?

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.
Cor. State and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK REED........ ....Manager

CAUTION
AGAINST FRAUDULENT MARKS AND SPECIOUS IMITATIONS.

The extraordinary beauty and excellence of the Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Fabrics, especially Underwear, have been so promptly recognized and the garments so eagerly sought that imitations and adulterations, closely resembling the genuine, have already been put upon the market; the public is therefore warned against purchasing goods which are not imported by us, as we have the exclusive control for this city, and all genuine supplies must come from us and have our trade-mark. At the present time the genuine Dr. Jaeger goods, with our trade-mark, ARE NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY DRY GOODS OR GENTS' FURNISHING STORE IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Fraudulent goods closely imitating the genuine are being offered for sale on State-st. and Madison-st. Purchasers are cautioned against these houses. All goods offered on these streets as ours ARE A FRAUD AND AN IMITATION.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co.
182 WABASH-AV.,
CHICAGO.

—THE—
DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLEN UNDERWEAR
Is admirably adapted to climatic changes. Genuine goods can be had only at
Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co.
182 Wabash-av., Chicago.
Illustrated Price Catalogue, with Samples, sent free on application.
Mail Orders promptly attended to.

ANCHOR BRAND LINEN COLLARS
Are made with the New Patent Seamless Fold. They outwear two collars made in the old way. Ask your dealer for them, and take no other until you have tested them.
Four Ply Pure Linen. Over 100 Styles.
DOUBLE ANCHOR BRAND — COLOSSE — PAT. SEAMLESS FOLD.
Latest Styles at Popular Prices.
See that they have Anchor Trade-Mark on them.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Catalogues and Prices can be had of your dealer or the manufacturers, BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, Troy, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st-st., New York City.

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Established........1857.

Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000

TRAVELERS' and COMMERCIAL Credits issued available in all parts of the world on

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

Buy and draw Foreign Bills of Exchange. Cable Transfers made throughout Europe.

COLLECTIONS made and DRAFTS drawn on principal cities in Canada.

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Metropolitan Stock and Grain Exchange,

179 & 181 State-st., Palmer House, CHICAGO,

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Provisions, for Cash and Future Delivery.

Orders executed on margins as low as
$1.00 per Share on Stocks.
Grain, 1 cent per Bushel.
Pork, 25 cents per Barrel.
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Oil, 1 cent per Barrel.

Non-residents can trade by depositing margins to our credit with any responsible bank.
Customers not liable beyond margins specified on orders.
Liberal inducements to Brokers.
Correspondence solicited by mail or telegraph.

WANTED,

By an Established Banking House

In its Bond Department,

A gentleman of large and favorable acquaintance who is a good salesman of securities. Address H 21, Tribune.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
115 DEARBORN STREET.
We will make during the next 10 days a few
LOANS OF $10,000.00 OR UPWARDS,
At 5½%.
On approved City Improved Property.

Aledo City Bonds.

We will receive bids for 15 and 20 year bonds, drawing interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, on or before April 18, inst.
S. D. C. HAYS, City Clerk.
Aledo, Ill., April 4, 1887.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1887.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., at eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 18, 1887, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year; also to act upon the question of approving the action of the Directors in regard to aiding in the construction of and leasing and purchasing the following railroads and their branches—to wit: The Galesburg & Rio, the Nebraska & Colorado, the Omaha & North Platte, the Grand Island & Wyoming Central, the Republican Valley & Wyoming, the Oxford & Kansas, the Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas, the Republican Valley, Kansas & Southwestern, the Beaver Valley, and the Eastern Colorado, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES,
Chairman of the Board.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 2, 1887.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company in Cleveland, O., on the first Wednesday of May next (being the 4th day of said month). The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and closed at 11 o'clock a. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 11.	April 4.
New York	$146,496,491	$144,384,943
Boston	18,291,990	18,674,716
Chicago	9,523,000	11,340,000
Philadelphia	12,954,399	11,498,343
St. Louis	2,996,502	3,348,892
Baltimore		2,849,812
New Orleans	1,980,780	1,464,968

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 17@20c discount; St. Louis, 50c@$1.00 discount.

New York exchange was in strong demand and was quoted at from 25@40c premium.

The money market showed signs of stringency, although there was no change in the rates, which stood firm at 6 per cent for call and 6, 7, and 8 for time. Money was very tight in some circles. While it could be obtained at 6 per cent on call, the possibility of its being called for arbitrarily was considered to be greater than usual. Money is certainly tighter than at the beginning of the month, and there seem to be fears of still greater stringency. Banks quite generally report that country collections are very slow, and that they find no difficulty in lending their surplus at good rates. Sterling exchange was higher. Following are the Chicago quotations of foreign bills:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	486½	488½
Actual rates	485½	486¼
Documentary bills	483¾	485½

The New York stock market had few attractions yesterday for the Chicago operator. When good properties sag and droop it is hard to convince the investing public that a spurt in Reading and Jersey Central like that of yesterday is a healthy sign. Brokers' offices here were not by any means lonely places. On the contrary they presented a very lively appearance, but people were there not to buy, but to learn if possible what the New York manipulators were up to. But the brokers could throw little light on the situation. New York dispatches gave a report that Chicago parties were offering Grangers.

The only sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $5,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Company 6s at 85½ and $1,000 of the same at 86. The counter sales included 10 shares Central Music-Hall stock at 230; $8,000 United States 4½s at 109⅞; $2,200 Chicago City 3.65s, at 100½; $4,000 State of Minnesota 4½s at 104; $30,000 Clarinda (Ia.) 5s at 102½; $7,600 Board of Trade 5s at 103½; $5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 98; $6,000 City Railway 4½s at 101; $15,000 Chicago & Northwestern 4s at 96; $5,000 West Division registered 6s at 107. A sale of $15,000 Consumers' Gas Company 5s was made on private terms. The gas syndicate yesterday completed its purchase of Hyde Park Gas Company stock, buying 75 shares at a figure somewhat above what was paid for the rest of the stock. The Central Music-Hall Company, stock of which brought 230 yesterday, has a capital of $180,000, and had until recently $150,000 6 per cent bonds outstanding issued in purchase of land from the West Division Railway. All but $25,000 of these bonds have been redeemed.

The sales on the Chicago Open Board were estimated at 1,900 shares. The clearings were 2,240 shares St. Paul, 370 shares Lake Shore, 560 shares Reading, and 440 shares miscellaneous; total, 3,610 shares.

Increase in railroad earnings for first week of April are reported as follows: St. Paul, $109,794; St. Louis, New Albany & Chicago, $6,380; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, $9,080; Chicago & Atlantic, $29,978.

It is announced that the Handel-Gesellschaft of Berlin and the bankers Worschauer are about to make a Chinese loan of 5,000,000 marks at 5½ per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[Special.]—The general stock market was feverish and only moderately firm at any time during the day, while at times it was weak. Reading and Jersey Central furnished more than half of the whole business of the day, and both made important advances. San Francisco preferred was also strong, but aside from these the majority were weak in the afternoon and nearly all lower than they closed Saturday.

The conspicuous net declines for the day were: Lackawanna ¾, Delaware & Hudson ¼, Canada Southern ¾, Canadian Pacific ¼, Alton & Terre Haute ¾, New England ¾, Pacific Mail, 1⅜, Northwestern ⅜, Northern Pacific ¾, Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg ⅜, Richmond Terminal ¾, preferred 1, St. Paul ¾, Green Bay ⅜, Tennessee Coal ¾, Texas Pacific ¾, Union Pacific ⅜, Western Union Telegraph ⅜, Consolidated Gas ¾, Erie preferred ⅜, Kansas & Texas ¼, Lake Shore ¼, Manhattan ¼, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western ½, New York Central ¼, Ohio Southern ¾, Eastern Tennessee ¼, Chattanooga ¼, Nickel-Plate ¼.

The net advances were: Reading 1¾, Jersey Central 1¾, San Francisco ¼, preferred 1½, Wheeling & Lake Erie ¼, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1½, Columbus & Hocking Coal 1½, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 2, Atchison & Topeka ¼, Central Pacific ¼, Ohio & Mississippi ¼, St. Paul preferred ½, Manitoba ¼, Erie ⅛.

During the forenoon the market was only moderately active and moderately firm. The conspicuous feature was Reading, which furnished 40 per cent of the whole forenoon's business, and showed an advance at 12 o'clock of 1 per cent over the closing price of Saturday. San Francisco preferred was also something of a feature and 1¾ higher. Hocking Valley, Kingston & Pembroke, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis were moderately strong. But other stocks were generally dull and sagged a little during the forenoon. Pacific Mail was pretty freely sold and declined 1⅜ to 56¾. It being a holiday in London, nothing was done from there, but foreign houses were buying considerable Louisville & Nashville on orders from Berlin and Frankfort. The general situation looked more favorable than it did last week, in that bankers now generally believe that money will return rapidly from the West and that within a few days there will be no further probability of high rates of interest before next autumn. Apprehensions regarding the Inter-State law are rapidly disappearing. The opinion gains ground that the much-discussed long and short haul clause of the Inter-State law will be practically inoperative all summer.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Apr. 11	Closing. Apr. 9
Am. Cot. Sd T.	7,573	55¼	54¼	54¾	54⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	4,290	14¼	14	14⅛	14⅛
Atchison	200	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛	108⅞
Alton & T. H.	250	34¾	34	34	34¾
Buff., R. & P.	352	70	68	70	68
Can. Pacific	225	62¼	62¼	62¼	62⅞
Can. Southern	2,575	62¼	62⅛	62⅛	63⅛
Cen. Pacific	500	41½	41	41½	41⅛
C., B. & Q.	100	142	142	142	142
C., C., C. & I.	900	68	67¾	68	67¾
Con. Gas	200	84¼	84¼	84¼	84⅞
Col. Coal & I.	6,955	45¼	44½	45⅛	44⅜
Cameron Coal	400	45¼	45¼	45⅛	....
C., St. L. & P.	400	19	19	19	19⅛
Do pfd	200	46¼	46¼	46¼	46⅜
C., W. & B. pfd	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅞
C. & H. Coal	2,200	47¼	47	47¼	46⅞
C., H. & D.	600	145½	145	145½	148
D. & Rio G.	775	31¾	31½	31¾	31⅜
Do pfd	553	64¼	64	64½	63⅝
Del. & Hud.	443	105¼	104⅛	104⅛	105⅛
D., L. & W.	18,200	137¼	136⅜	136⅞	137⅝
Erie	5,100	34½	34	34¼	34⅛
Do pfd	300	73¼	73¼	73⅛	73⅝
Do seconds	38,000	102⅛	102	102	102
E. T. & Ga. (new)	250	14¼	14	14	14⅛
Do 1st pfd	100	75	75	75	....
Do 2d pfd	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
Ft. W. & D.	7,940	41¼	41	41¼	41⅝
G. B., W. & St. P.	500	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
Hocking Val	1,500	33¼	33	33¼	33⅛
I. B. & W.	300	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅜
Ill. Central	100	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	....
Jersey Central	11,413	80¼	78¼	79¾	78⅝
K. & Tex.	4,060	34	33¾	33⅞	33⅞
K. & Des. M.	500	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅞
Kingston	4,850	45¼	44⅜	45¼	45
L. E. & W.	100	24	23⅞	23⅞	....
Lake Shore	3,770	96	95⅝	95⅝	95¾
Lo. & Nashville	8,585	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	68⅜
L. N. A. & C.	200	65⅛	65	65⅛	64⅞
Long Island	400	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	97
Man. Con.	1,325	155⅛	153⅞	155⅛	156
M. L. S. & W.	400	88¼	88	88	88
Do pfd	510	110¼	110¼	110¼	110
Mich. Cen.	100	93¼	93	93¼	93⅜
Minn. & St. L. pref	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅛
Mo. Pacific	950	109¼	109	109¼	109⅜
Mem. & Chas.	800	63	62½	62⅜	63
Maryland Coal	200	14¼	14¼	14⅛	....
Mex. Central	760	21¼	20¾	21¼	22
N. Y., Sus. & W.	200	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¾
Do pref	603	38½	38	38	38⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	10,447	63¾	62⅞	63	63⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	200	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Do pref	200	34½	34¼	34¼	34⅛
New York Central	391	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	113
Nor. & W.	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	....
Do pref	1,360	53	52⅝	53	53
Nor. Pacific	459	29¼	29	29	29
Do pref	715	61	60¼	60¼	60¼
Northwestern	1,300	121	120⅜	120⅜	120⅞
Nash. & Chat.	600	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛	86⅜
New Cent. Coal	400	16	15¼	15¼	....
Ont. & Western	861	19¼	19⅛	19	18⅞
O. Transcon	2,750	35⅜	35	35	35
Ohio Southern	300	21	20¾	20¾	21½
Ore. Imp. Co.	500	43	42	43	....
Ohio & Miss.	600	32¼	31⅞	32⅜	32⅛
Pacific Mail	9,245	57⅜	56⅜	56⅜	57⅝
P. P. C. Co.	38	153	152⅜	153	152⅜
Peoria, D. & E.	1,015	36	35½	36	35¾
Phila. Co.	200	107¼	106½	106½	108
Pittsburg	100	158	158	158	158
Reading	181,440	45⅜	43⅜	45⅛	43⅞
Rock Island	623	126⅛	125⅞	126⅛	126⅛
R. & W. P. T.	4,975	41⅞	41¼	41⅜	41⅞
R. & T. pref	225	75¼	74	74	74⅞
St. L. & S. F.	2,700	37¼	36⅞	37	36⅞
Do pref	7,985	75⅝	74⅜	74⅞	73⅞
Do 1st pref	310	116	116	116	115½
St. Paul	13,600	93⅝	92⅜	92⅝	93⅜
Do pref	100	121½	121½	121½	121
St. Paul & D.	1,000	68⅛	68	68¼	67⅛
St. P. & Om.	2,030	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	51⅝
Do pref	200	113¼	112¾	113	113
St. P., M. & M.	200	118¼	117¾	117¾	117⅜
Southern Pacific	300	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	....
Tenn. Cal.	1,325	49	48	48	48⅜
Tex. Pacific	6,255	30⅜	29⅜	29⅞	30⅜
Union Pacific	9,400	62	61⅛	61⅜	61⅝
W. & Lake Erie	5,200	58⅞	56⅛	58⅞	56⅜
Wabash	2,715	21½	20⅞	21	20⅜
Do pref	2,010	35⅛	35¼	35⅜	35⅜
Western Union	14,475	77⅞	76⅜	77¼	77⅜

*Ex-dividend 1 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	127
American	109	United States	61¼

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 3s	100	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	102¼
U. S. 4s, coup	129¼	Northern Pac. 1sts	117½
U. S. 4½s, coup	110¼	Northern Pac. 2ds	104½
Pacific 6s of '95	126¼	Northwest'rn consols	139¼
Louisiana stamped 4s	91⅜	Northwestern deb. 5s	110
Missouri 6s	102	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	112½
Tenn. 6s, settlements	105¼	St. Paul consols	128⅛
Tenn. 5s, settlements	100	St. Paul, Chi. & P. 1sts	121
Tenn. 3s, settlements	77¼	Tex. Pac. land grants	63¼
Cent. Pac. 1sts	116	T. P. r. g. (ex coup.)	75⅜
Den. & R. G. 1sts	120	Union Pac. 1sts	117
Den. & R. G. West. 1sts	81¼	West Shore	103
Erie 2ds	101¾		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 Va 6s d tst....12½	10000 N Y S & W 1 rfd 5s 99
155000 A & P inc...33¼@33½	131000 NYC&N g m trus ....76½@77½
10000 do (s 30)....33¾	4000 N Y O & W 1st....108
77000 A & P gtd 4s...87@87½	6000 NOPac 1s tr. 84½@84⅝
5000 AmD & I 5s.....103	3000 N P 1st cp.....117½
18000 C&O 1st-SerB x cp 77	4000 N J C deb 6s.....96
5000 C O & S W mt....106½	7000 N J C 1st con....113¼
500 Cen Ia 1st x cp...90½	11000 Ogn Imp 1st.....95
1000 C H V&T 5s.....80	1000 Ogn T 6s.....103
5000 DetBC&A 1st....102½	8000 Ohio So 1st..109@109½
5000 D & R G 4s.....79¼	1000 St L A&T 1st.....101
41000 E T cn gld 5s 99½@99¾	10000 StLA&T 2d.....52½
21000 Ft W & D 1s.....95	2000 St J&G I 1st....108½
1000 Ft Wayne 1st....138½	10000 St J & G I inc....73½
125000 G B W & St P inc. ....46@46½	1000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s.120
4000 Harlem 1s cp....133	10000 St L & S F g m 5s.101¾
6000 IB&W 1s—E Dtr...96½	49000 T P Rio tst..75½@76
1000 L&N—NO&M 1st..108½	20000 T P in l g tr.....63¾
5000 L & N tr bd 6s....107½	8000 Tol&AA&NM 1st 92½
13000 L N A & C cn..94½@95	10000 TCI&R 6s-BirD 1st 93
1000 M&SP 1st-Lac D..120½	5000 U Pac 1st of '96...117
18000 Mex C inc...22¾@23¼	4000 U Pac 1st of '98.......117¼@117¼
10000 Mex C new ast 4s 64⅛	35000 W S gtd 4s.....103⅜
5000 M&O 1st deb. 65½@65⅝	3000 WSL& P—Chi D. ....97¾@98
1000 MK&T gn 6s....102⅜	30 Am Exp.....109¼
4000 MK&T cn 7s....111½	15 Adams Ex.....144½
2000 Mich Cen 7s.....130	221 U S Ex.....62@63
33000 NYLE&W n 2d cn. ....102@102¼	
33000 NYC&SL 1st tr ast 97	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

8000 La con 4s.....91⅜	3000 NJC 1st cns.....113¾
2000 Ark 7s—C R R issue 12	1000 N J C deb 6s.....97
2000 N Ca spl tax.....14¾	2000 NO Pa 1s tr.....84
5000 A&P gtd 4s.....87½	2000 No Mo 1st.....117½
80000 A & P inc.....33@33½	5000 NC&St L 1st.....130½
10000 B&O 5s.....110½	1000 N W cons.....139¼
8000 CB&Q 7s.....131	15000 O & M con s f....119½
3000 C&Ind Coal 1st...101½	2000 O S 1st.....109½
10000 [illegible] I&P 6s cop..133½	4000 R W&O cn..101⅝@102
3000 D&RG-W 1st astd 77½	4000 S LA&T 1st 100⅞@101
1000 E T c gld 5s.....99⅜	2000 SLI&M—C&F 1st.107
11000 Ft W & D 1st 94⅜@95	3000 SL&IM-Ark Br...114½
1000 G H & H 5s.....79	4000 SJ & G I inc.....74
45000 GBW&SP inc.....46	61000 Shen V g m....45@46
6000 Harlem 1st reg...132	8000 S L & SF g m 5s.. ....100½@100⅝
5000 H&TC 1s-ML x cp.115	5000 SL&SF g m 6s.....112¾
5000 H&TC 1s-WD x cp 109	2000 S PM & M 1s.....117
1000 Hend B 1st.....108	5000 S Car inc.....25
9000 H&StJo 6s cn.....119½	2000 T&NO 1st—SabD..103½
3000 MK&T g 6s.....102⅜	1000 WSL&P—Chic D. 97⅞
75000 NYC&SL 1s tr asst ....97@97½	15000 W S gt 4s.....103⅛
116000 NYC&N g m trst. ....77½@78½	95000 W S reg 4s..102⅞@102⅞
9000 NYL&W 1st..128@128½	60 Wells Fargo.....128
1000 NYOnt&W 1st.....108	7 Merch Ex B.....112½
5000 N Y C Ex 5s.....107⅛	6 Park B.....174½
	25 Trdsmen's B.....105

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

50000 U S 4s reg.....129¼	1000 MK&T gen 5s.....89⅛
50000 N Car spl tax.....14	25000 MK& T g 6s.....102½
10000 Va 6s dfd tr.....12⅜	3000 Mob&O new.....112½
21000 A & P inc.....33	5000 Mob&O 1s deb.....66
1000 C&O 1s—SerB x cp 77	79000 NYC&N g m trst.. ....78½@79¼
1000 Can S 1s gd.....107	65000 NYC&SL 1s tst ast ....97½@97⅞
7000 Can S 2d.....92¼@92¼	1000 N Y C deb.....107½
2000 C B & Q 7s.....131	19000 N W cons.....139¼
5000 CB&Q—Den D 4s..98	17000 O Tran 6s..103⅛@103¼
16000 D & R G 4s.....79¾	33000 Shen Val g m.....46½
3000 E T cons gold 5s. ....99⅜@99⅜	4000 StL&I M 5s.....95
1000 Eliz L & B S 6s...103½	3000 St J&G I 1s.....108¼
1000 FtW & D 1st.....94⅜	3000 S L & S F g m 5s.101
1000 GBW&SP in.....45⅜	5000 T Pac Rio tr.....75⅜
10000 GH&SA 1st—W D. ....97⅝@98	20000 T P in l g trs.63¾@63½
1000 H&TC 1—ML x cp115½	20000 TCI&R 6s-BirD 1st 93
8000 LNA&C cons 95½@95	1000 Utah S Ex 1st.....92
5000 L&N g m 6s.....111¾	5 Amn Ex.....107
1000 L&N con.....118¼	40 U S Ex.....62½

Money on call easy at 3@6 per cent; closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper 5@6. Sterling exchange fairly active and strong at 485½ for 60-day bills and 487 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 398,081 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 18,100; Erie, 5,700; Kansas & Texas, 4,260; Lake Shore, 3,770; Louisville & Nashville, 8,415; New Jersey Central, 12,013; Pacific Mail, 9,545; Reading, 182,290; St. Paul, 14,100; Texas & Pacific, 6,480; Union Pacific, 9,300; Western Union, 15,075; Wabash Pacific, 3,305.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Achison	4,830	109	109¼	108⅝	108⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	6,684	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
Bell Telephone	142	225½	229	225½	227½
C., B. & N.	150	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
Mexican Central	3,200	18	18	17¼	17¼
Wis Central	3,100	28	28⅜	27½	28⅜
Do preferred	250	46⅛	46½	46½	46½

Bond sales and quotations:

16000 Mex Cen 4s.63¼@64¼	12000 So Kas 5s...100@100¼
40000 Mex Cen inc.22@25	15000 C K W inc..69⅜@70
16000 A & P inc....33¼@33⅜	25000 Cal So inc.. 89½@89⅞
75000 Wis 2nd.......66¼@68¼	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11.—[Special.]—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 59⅝@59¾; Reading, 22⅝@22 11-16; Lehigh Valley, 55¾@56; Lehigh Navigation, 50⅞@51.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Mining shares were strong with the following closing bid: Amador, $2.00; Bodie, $2.00; Best & Belcher, $6.62½; California & Virginia, $14.12½; Homestake, $14.75; Standard, $1.60; Stanislaus, $2.50; Sutro Tunnel, $2.00.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.62½; Calumet & Hecla, $206; Catalpa, 30c; Franklin, $10.50; Huron, $1.00; Osceola, $23.50; Pewabic (new), $2.00; Quincy, $49.00; Bell Telephone, $227.50; Boston Land, $9.87½; Water-Power, $7.37½; Tamarack, $91.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $2.37½; Bulwer, $2.12½; Best & Belcher, $1.12½; Bodie Consolidated, $6.75; Chollar, $6.75; Consolidated California & Virginia, $15.25; Crown Point, $4.25; Eureka Consolidated, $5.25; Gould & Curry, $3.87½; Hale & Norcross, $5.00; Mexican, $4.50; Mono, $2.00; Mount Diablo, $4.00; Navajo, 90c; Ophir, $7.37½; Potosi, $7.37½; Savage, $5.75; Sierra Nevada, $5.37½; Union Consolidated, $5.00; Utah, $1.12½; Yellow Jacket, $4.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were not very active yesterday. There were "no cables," Easter Monday being a close holiday in Great Britain, and the grain markets here were hampered by the fact that no one seemed to understand the statement of visible supply. Hog products were unusually strong.

Provisions were stronger, in sympathy with an advance of fully 5c in hogs at the Stock-Yards, which was partly due to the Government estimate of a large decrease in the available supply of the animals for this year. There was a much better demand for ribs, Warren and Stewart being the principal buyers early, and the latter understood not to have more than half filled his orders before the market had gone above his limits. Then Adams bought something less than 1,000,000 lbs. May opened a shade firmer at $8.20 and sold at $8.17½, then advanced to $8.55, and closed at $8.47½, with June at nearly 10c premium. August ribs sold at $8.47½@8.75, and September at $8.80. Lard opened 2½c higher at $7.40 for May and sold up to $7.55, closing at $7.50, with June at nearly 10c premium. Pork was quiet and steady at $21.00 in settlement of May and June contracts, with new packed quoted at $16.50@17.00. Cash sales were reported of 125 tcs lard at $7.45, 1,000 pcs green hams, 16-lb average, at 10⅝c, and 2,500 pcs green shoulders, choice, at 7c.

Flour was in rather better local demand, with very little doing for shipping, and there was no change in prices. Sales were reported of 475 brls and 1,640 sacks, equal to a total of about 1,525 brls, at $3.85 for spring patents and the rest on private terms.

Wheat was less active and at a lower range. The tendency was down from the start, because of reported rains in the West and the expectation of only a small decrease in the visible. There was, however, good buying by Kershaw, Cudahy, Irwin-Green, Adams, and others which prevented a severe decline, even after it was found that the figures showed a decided increase in the aggregate of stocks. It was thought there must be some mistake, but the correction did not come, and then outside orders to sell made the later market easier, after a little spurt of strength due to news from New York that 22½ boat-loads had been taken for export. May opened ⅛c lower, at 83⅜c, declined to 82⅜c, improved to 83¼c, and closed at 82⅞c, with June at 1⅛c discount, and July at about ⅛c above the latter. September sold at 80⅝@81¼c, October at 82c, and December at 84@84¼c. Fresh receipts of spring in store sold at 81c for No. 2 and 71@71¼c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 81¾@82c for No. 2, with 72@76c for No. 3, and 64½@71c for No. 4; also at 57c for no grade. Total cash sales about 74 cars.

In red winter wheat 5 cars sold at 81c for fresh receipts of No. 2 in store, and 75@77c for No. 3 free on board.

Corn was tame and unsteady. The early feeling was weak, and buyers held off for a further break on the announcement of the visible. But the figures showed less of an increase than had been expected, and the estimate of only 175 cars for today called out a better demand for futures. It was stated to be probable that the receipts will be light from now till near the close of the month, when the corn taken into store can be held for delivery on May contracts without extra storage. The longer futures were relatively strong throughout, with some changing over from next month. May opened unchanged at 39⅜c, sold off to 39¼c asked, advanced to 39⅞c, and weakened to 39½c at the close, with June at 1⅛c premium. August sold at 42⅜@42¾c and September at 43⅜@43⅝c. Cash lots in store and go to there sold at 37⅝@38⅛c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, the outside to be dated not earlier than the 17th, with 37¼c for No. 3 yellow and 36¼c for No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 38⅜c for No. 2 yellow, 37½@38c for No. 3 yellow, 36½@37¼c for No. 3, and 35¼@36c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 403 cars and 5,000 bu.

Oats were firm for futures and trading moderate. May ranged at 29⅛@29¼c, closing at 29¼c bid, the same as Saturday. The premium on June widened to ⅜c, with July ⅝c over May. No. 2, fresh receipts, sold at 28¼c. The offerings by sample were light and they ruled firm under a fair demand, with some choice lots bringing ¼c advance. No. 3 sold at 28@29c, No. 3 white at 28¼@30¼c, No. 2 at 28¼@30¼c, No. 2 white at 31@31¾c, and barley oats at 31¾@32¼c. Total cash sales about 90,000 bu.

Rye was steady, with a sale of 10,000 bu for May at 56¼c. April was nominally 51¼c. A car of No. 2, fresh receipts, sold at 54¼c. The sample market was very dull, and the only sales reported were a car of No. 2, on track, at 55¼c, and a car of No. 3, free on board, at 53c.

Barley was inactive at 51¼c bid for April and 55¼c for May, with sellers at ½c above those prices. No. 2 regular was quotably about 52c. Samples ruled steady under lighter offerings and an improved demand. No. 4 sold at 40@55c, No. 3 at 49@58c, and No. 2 at 57@62c. Total sales about 12,000 bu.

Millstuffs were fairly steady at $12.50 for bran and $13.00@13.50 for middlings. The supply was liberal and the demand moderate. Sales were: 27 cars bran at $12.25@13.75; 11 cars middlings at $12.50@13.50; 6 cars shorts at $12.50.

Flaxseed was 1c lower at $1.04 for No. 1 on track by reason of increased offerings and an indifferent demand, buyers anticipating lower prices. Receipts, 38 cars. Sales were: 22 cars and 39 bags No. 1 at $1.04; 11 cars high test at $1.04½@1.05; 6 cars rejected at $1.00@1.02; 3 cars no grade at 90@95c. May delivery sold just before the close at $1.06¼, or 1½c below Saturday's selling price.

Timothy opened at $1.68 for prime "spot" seed, but the offerings were limited and under an urgent demand the market advanced to $1.72, or fully 4c higher than Saturday. Several buying orders were not filled at the close. The sales made a total of 1,114 bags and 1 car at $1.66@1.73½ for fair to choice seed. Futures were inactive, with $1.70 bid for September. Clover was steady at $4.00@4.05 for medium prime and $4.10@4.15 for choice cash seed. Only a few lots were offered and sales were made of 93 bags at $4.10@4.20, outside for mammoth seed. Hungarian seed sold, 10 bags, at 63c.

Trading on the street markets was only moderate, except for potatoes, and they are advancing. Cheese was almost at a standstill for lack of supply, and no fine full creams are expected to arrive for the next sixty days. As to the price of eggs, it depended on which end of the street they were purchased, the difference being about 1c. The spring trade for butter has been very favorable thus far, but values are declining, and they will go much lower within the next month. The pig-lead market was very quiet last week, and the transactions of a jobbing character. Prices ranged and closed at $4.20@4.22½. There was a fair movement in the dry-goods market for staple and department fabrics and spring and summer materials, and prices were well sustained.

A telegram from California says the rain so far has only benefited the summer fallows, and that the wheat crop of State this year will not exceed 19,000,000 (? centals). This will leave none for Europe, the home demand and that for China being fairly equal to the supply as estimated.

The statement of visible supply of grain made yesterday was very disappointing to the trade especially in wheat. The estimates of Saturday differed from the report by about 2,000,000, the idea then being that there would be a decrease of some 1,700,000 bu. A good many operators yesterday thought the statement must be in error.

It is worthy of remark that Feb. 26 last the aggregate stocks of wheat in store and afloat in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 8,017,715 bu. From that date to last Saturday the shipments as reported to the Chicago Board of Trade exceeded the receipts by 2,130,759 bu. Deducting this quantity from the aggregate of stocks at the beginning of the period gives 5,886,956 bu for the present accumulation in store, while the actual stocks, as reported yesterday, footed up a total of 5,972,002 bu. This comparison indicates that the latest figures given are approximately correct, and that comparisons made for a long period are generally to be depended on, though those for a single week may seem to be in error. There is generally some confusion in the records of a week which contains two holidays, and this may help to explain the anomaly presented by the figures of yesterday.

The premiums paid in this city for carrying wheat into May are unusually wide. They give about 15 per cent per annum for the use of the money after paying the actual cost of carrying the property in store.

It is now reported that certain Minneapolis men who are short on May wheat in this market have made arrangements to ship hither about 6,600,000 bu, which it is said they can do on old rates of freight on "transit" room. Perhaps this fact has something to do with the comparative weakness in wheat here, but it is not necessarily an evidence that the longs have let go or that they will be persuaded into doing so.

The latest kind of bread reported is that made from chestnuts. They say a great deal of it is made in Southern Europe, and that the bread is of excellent quality.

Cash timothy seed advanced fully 6c yesterday under an active demand, and a good many orders could not be filled owing to the light supply, considerable quantities of seed having been withdrawn from the market at the close of last week.

Mr. Armour is reported as saying that he will deliver out all his cash wheat the first day of next month, the spread not being sufficient to pay present rates of interest, and that he has another use for the money.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
April	$20.75	$20.87½@....	$20.87½
May	21.00	21.00 @....	21.00
June	21.00	21.00 @....	21.00
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
April	$ 7.27½	$ 7.42½@....	$ 7.42½
May	7.35	7.40 @ 7.55	7.50
June	7.42½	7.45 @ 7.65	7.57½
July	7.50	7.55 @ 7.70	7.65
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
April	$ 8.07½	$ ....@....	$ 8.37½
May	8.17½	8.17½@ 8.55	8.47½
June	8.25	8.27½@ 8.65	8.57½
July	8.35	8.37½@ 8.70	8.65
WHEAT.			
April	78¾	77⅞@ 78⅛	77¾
May	83½	82⅝@ 83⅜	82⅞
June	82	81½@ 82	81
July	81¾	81 @ 81⅝	81⅛
CORN.			
April	34½	34 @ 34⅜	34⅜
May	39⅜	39¼@ 39⅞	39½
June	40⅜	40½@ 41⅛	40⅝
July	42	42 @ 42⅜	42⅜
OATS.			
April	24½	....@....	25
May	29⅛	29⅛@ 29¼	29⅛
June	29⅝	29⅝@ 30⅛	30
July	30	30 @ 30¼	30⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	$ 73½	$ 77⅞	$ 79⅝
No. 2 corn	33⅜	37⅝	38⅛
No. 2 oats	26	29⅜	30⅜
Pork	9.10	9.17½	9.25
Lard	5.85	5.87½	5.92½
Short ribs	5.27½	5.30	5.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Sunday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts. 1887.	Receipts. 1886.	Shipments. 1887.	Shipments. 1886.
Flour, brls	31,494	13,731	26,989	5,995
Wheat, bu	82,2 8	14,272	48,866	24,5 1
Corn, bu	511,665	69,285	45,344	39,224
Oats, bu	119,609	56,874	69,959	45,097
Rye, bu	8,935	560	1,824	7,389
Barley, bu	42,385	38,928	17,286	9,722
Grass seed, lbs	467,903	277,409	843,920	204,534
Flaxseed, bu	19,961	5,304	7,052	10,107
Broom-corn, lbs	101,240	....	97,953	37,319
Cured meats, lbs	1,291,887	406,670	2,145,138	2,009,852
Canned meats, cases	....	....	713	385
Dressed beef, lbs	48,035	....	2,413,512	1,709,855
Beef, tcs	....	....	35	68
Beef, brls	....	....	207	351
Pork, brls	1,241	1	2,892	1,468
Lard, brls	145,180	883,700	942,820	612,943
Cheese, lbs	170,070	54,810	211,894	81,267
Butter, lbs	420,955	180,195	279,022	293,552
Dressed hogs, No.	23	33	1,086	198
Live hogs, No.	5,806	12,672	3,050	7,450
Cattle, No.	1,385	1,242	520	327
Sheep, No.	1,253	1,207	107	496
Hides, lbs	600,210	186,905	1,107,845	471,771
Wool, lbs	119,610	19,000	143,490	70,825
Coal, tons	22,388	5,453	3,299	1,581
Lumber, M.	3,081	1,274	5,488	2,686
Shingles, M.	189	337	326	97
Salt, brls	5,259	3,758	7,842	2,843

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	7	1	....	8
Spring wheat	34	25	10	69
Corn	270	36	11	317
Oats	42	19	2	63
Rye	....	1	....	1
Barley	8	15	5	28
Total	361	97	28	486

Total about 300,000 bu. Inspected out: 985 bu wheat, 104,484 bu corn, 7,958 bu oats, and 1,684 bu barley. The receipts for today are expected to include 165 cars wheat, 175 cars corn, 50 cars oats, and 28,000 hogs.

Railroad freights were reported steady at 25c to New York, 20c to Boston, 23c to Philadelphia, and 22c to Baltimore for flour, feed, and grain, and 5c higher all round for provisions.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged on the basis of 5c to Buffalo. Charters were made for 76,000 bu corn at 5c to Buffalo and 3¾c to Georgian Bay.

The stock of flaxseed in Chicago last Saturday is reported at 160,369 bu in store and 178,128 bu afloat, against 148,641 bu in store and 178,128 bu afloat a week ago, and 589,628 bu in store and 423,426 bu afloat at the same time last year.

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of last week:

	April 9, 1887.	April 2, 1887.	March 26, 1887.	April 10, 1886.
Wheat, bu	12,900,170	12,747,323	12,712,788	13,040,459
Corn, bu	11,674,883	10,328,181	9,467,558	3,839,213
Oats, bu	1,095,387	1,082,946	1,080,497	495,853
Rye, bu	162,116	158,953	158,419	196,778
Barley, bu	113,039	127,976	150,157	90,924
Total	25,916,595	24,395,379	23,569,419	17,663,227

These figures show an increase during last week of 152,849 bu wheat, 1,346,702 bu corn, 33,441 bu oats, and 3,163 bu rye, and a decrease of 14,937 bu barley. Total increase, 1,521,216 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	April 9, 1887.	April 2, 1887.	March 26, 1887.	April 10, 1886.
Wheat	51,916,824	51,586,214	52,411,947	47,681,869
Corn	20,135,147	18,805,187	17,368,118	16,487,810
Oats	4,238,245	3,904,710	3,986,941	2,236,556
Rye	381,571	394,068	380,871	496,012
Barley	999,852	1,169,375	1,431,156	833,116

As compared with last week these figures show an increase of 330,600 bu wheat, 1,329,960 bu corn, and 333,535 bu oats and a decrease of 12,497 bu rye and 169,523 bu barley.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. April 11.	Receipts, bu. April 9.	Shipments, bu. April 11.	Shipments, bu. April 9.
Chicago	82,208	60,137	48,866	31,172
Milwaukee	10,815	37,075	10,695	10,875
St. Louis	32,092	23,952	48,500	....
Toledo	2,100	15,184	600	7,676
Detroit	7,771	9,250	5,350	4,559
Kansas City	5,000	4,000	....	....
Minneapolis	111,720	132,160	83,040	32,480
Duluth	....	4,425	....	....
Peoria	1,900	6,500	....	500
Total	253,606	292,683	147,051	87,262

The following were among the exports from the Atlantic seaboard for the week ending the dates named:

	April 9, 1887.	April 2, 1887.	April 10, 1886.
Flour, brls	161,000	182,300	136,100
Wheat, bu	1,618,200	1,665,100	763,500
Corn, bu	899,900	909,600	1,569,200
Oats, bu	6,300	24,700	99,700
Pork, brls	4,315	3,350	3,330
Lard, lbs	8,980,500	3,498,500	4,791,700
Bacon, lbs	6,151,900	5,799,300	6,467,900

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Trading was dull and stocks are beginning to accumulate. As it is known that receipts will gradually increase from this time forth, as all the creameries that were closed during the winter are starting up, a very weak feeling prevailed. Fancy Elgin creamery, 26@27c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 23@24c; good to choice do, 20@22c; fancy dairies, 21@22c; good to choice do, 17@19c; and ordinary to fair do, 12@15c; fine packed roll butter, 16@17c; fair to good, 14@15c; common and packing stock, 10@12c.

CHEESE—Old stocks of full cream cheese have about run out, and there was scarcely enough business doing to make a market. Some new lots are arriving, but they are mostly in poor condition. Prices ruled very firm at 13@13½c per lb for cheddars, 13½@14c for flats (2 in a box), and 14@14½c for Young Americas. Skims very dull at 7@8½c per lb for the best grades and 2@5c for common to fair lots.

EGGS—This market was in an unsettled condition. Some holders reported that the stocks were light, and they had no difficulty in obtaining 12@12½c per doz, while others claimed that the values were easy at 11½@12c. The demand was fair. Duck eggs 13@15c and goose eggs 38@40c per doz.

GAME—The majority of the arrivals were in bad condition, and, as the season is nearly over, the inquiry was very light and prices weak. In fact, sales were made upon almost the buyers' terms. Mallard and red-head ducks, $1.25@1.50 per doz for fresh stocks; teal, $1.00@1.25; canvas-backs, $5.00@5.50; and small ducks, 60@75c. Plover, 75c@1.00 and jack-snipe, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges, apples, lemons, and bananas were only moderately active, owing to cooler weather, but very firm at previous quotations. Strawberries were in heavy supply, in light request, and lower at $5.50@6.50 per 24-quart case and $2.75@3.00 for 24-pint case.

HAY—The demand was fair all round, especially for Iowa upland, which was scarce at $9.00@12.00, according to quality. All other grades were steady and in plentiful supply. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@10.50; 1 car not graded at $9.50; 3½ cars upland prairie at $4.00@12.00; 1 car No. 1 prairie at $6.50. Receipts, 188 tons; shipments, 20 tons.

POTATOES—Very scarce and 2c higher all round under a continued active demand for local consumption and shipment. Michigan Rose, 58@60c per bu on track; choice Wisconsin stock, 48@50c; Ohio Burbanks, 54@56c; Michigan do, 52@54c; Beauty of Hebron, 55@58c; ordinary stock, 40@43c; store prices 10c higher all round. Early Ohio seed potatoes, $1.00 per bu from store; New Orleans new potatoes, $3.75@4.50 per brl.

POULTRY—In abundant supply and fair request, except that ducks and turkeys continued scarce. Chickens were ½c lower. Live hen chickens, 7½@8c per lb; mixed do, 7@7½c; young roosters, without spurs, 6½@7c; do old, 5c; small hen turkeys, 12@12½c per lb; young gobblers, 7@8c; old gobblers, 5@6c; ducks, 9@10c; and geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—A fair Monday trade was reported at full former prices, the market ruling firm under moderate receipts.

WHISKY—Steady and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—There was very little doing in this market, and the few orders that came in solely from Western mills were of a hand-to-mouth character. Quotations were unchanged, but there was no difficulty in obtaining concessions.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 27½c; extra firsts, 25½c; firsts, 23c; dairy extra firsts, 21c; choice do, 17c; fresh packing stock, 13c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 13c; do flats, 13c; do Young Americas, 13½c; good skim cheddars, 7c; common skim flats, 3c; fancy imitation Swiss, 13½c.

EGGS—Fresh laid, 12c; first in fresh, cash, 12c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep
Monday, April 11	6,700	50	11,000	3,000
Monday, April 4	5,595	36	11,683	4,102
Shipments.				
Monday, April 11	1,400	....	5,000	800
Monday, April 4	1,022	....	3,174	838

About all the hogs on sale changed hands Monday. Armour & Co. alone purchased 3,491, or one-third the entire receipts. The Eastern shipping demand continues to increase, which, with small receipts, strengthens the market very materially.

Today's (Tuesday's) receipts are estimated at 12,000 hogs, 6,000 cattle, and 4,000 sheep, against 9,981 hogs, 4,300 cattle, and 3,329 sheep received Tuesday of last week.

The meat inspector condemned 2 cattle, 111 hogs, and 4 quarters of beef last week.

Only 58 live cattle were exported from Boston last week, against 686 the previous week.

Nearly 500 shorn sheep were received Monday from Illinois and Nebraska. Sales were made at $3.50@4.12½, or 60c@$1.00 per 100 lbs below prices for wooled stock. About 500 very fine 96@97-lb Nebraska sheep sold at $5.25, the highest price realized for several months.

Eight car-loads, or 159 head, of 900@970-lb corn-fed Texas steers sold at $3.87½@3.95. Eighteen car-loads of through grass Texans arrived during the afternoon too late for the market. They were in poor condition.

Monday's cattle market was fairly active at about last week's closing prices. Hogs advanced fully 5c and sheep ruled stronger.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle was light, as 1,400 of the fresh arrivals were consigned direct to dressed-beef men from the West. The general market for beef cattle was slow, and prices presented but slight changes from last week's closing quotations. Dressed-beef men acted quite indifferent, and Eastern orders were small. Toward noon more activity was noticeable, and a pretty good clearance was made. Other markets East and West were reported steady. Seventeen very fine 1,470-lb steers sold at $5.15, while forty coarse Colorados, averaging 1,593 lbs, sold at $4.45. About fifteen car-loads of 1,393@1,651-lb natives sold to Eastern shippers at $4.95@5.15, with medium to choice 1,204@1,436-lb steers at $4.35@4.85. Dressed-beef men paid $3.90@5.10 for 940@1,250-lb steers. They secured most of the medium to good 1,070@1,300-lb steers at $4.30@4.70. Fancy 1,125-lb steers sold at $4.80, while coarse 1,216-lb steers sold as low as $3.90. Four car-loads of Nebraska meal-fed steers averaging 1,059 lbs at $4.40, and twenty-nine 1,040-lb meal-fed cows at $3.70. A car-load of 1,426-lb stags sold at $3.90, with 576-lb yearlings at $4.00, and 86?-lb yearlings at $4.15. Two car-loads extra fine 1,130-lb cows sold at $4.60, with a real choice load of 1,055-lb cows to dressed-beef men at $4.00. Fifteen very fine 1,484-lb bulls sold at $3.55.

Native beef cattle are 10@15c lower than one week ago; hogs a shade higher and sheep 20@35c higher than one week ago. The outlook for sheep is very good, as the demand continues to increase while offerings are on the decrease.

Dressed-beef men bought 150 900@970-lb corn-fed Texans at $3.87½@3.95. Native butchers' and canning cattle met with a good demand at full prices. Most of the desirable 850@1,040-lb cows sold at $2.80@3.40; three car-loads of 611-lb heifers found a buyer at $3.55; bulls averaging 1,000@1,400-lbs sold at $2.60@3.25, and veal calves at $4.00@6.00. Stock cattle were in fair request at stronger prices. Outside buyers purchased rather freely. Some inferior 853-lb stockers sold at $2.50, and 1,159-lb feeders up to $4.30. Some 687-lb stockers sold at $3.30. The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Extra beeves, 1,450 to 1,800 lbs	$ 5.20@ 5.50
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.70@ 5.15
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.40@ 5.00
Fair to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.20@ 4.80
Poor to medium, 900 to 1,150 lbs	3.75@ 4.55
Through Texans, 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.70@ 3.80
Fancy cows and heifers	3.25@ 3.80
Fair to choice cows, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.65@ 3.20
Inferior to medium cows	2.25@ 2.70
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.65@ 3.75
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.80@ 3.55
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.60@ 4.30
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	16.00@40.00

HOGS—Fresh arrivals were rather small, while the demand was active. Both packers and shippers bought freely, and competition between buyers caused a stronger feeling. Best light advanced 5@10c, and other grades ruled 5c higher. The quality was poorer than last Friday's offerings, and several lots of sick pigs numbered among the arrivals. Some of the latter, averaging 100@150 lbs, sold at $3.75@4.25. The best price paid for heavy was $5.85, with rough heavy as low as $5.20, and poor to prime light sold at $5.00@5.60, principally at $5.40@5.55. The bulk of desirable heavy packing sold at $5.65@5.80; fair to good mixed, averaging 190@225 lbs, sold at $5.50@5.70; selected butcher pigs of the same weight sold at $5.65@5.75; and poor to good 90@120-lb pigs at $4.40@4.85. Culls sold at $3.40@4.25. The market closed firm with a good clearance made.

SHEEP—Moderate offerings and a good demand caused a strong feeling in this branch of trade. Local dealers were the principal buyers. Prices were strong at last week's closing prices. Quite a good many clipped sheep are coming to market. Native sheep averaging 79 to 115 lbs sold at $4.00@5.25. A car-load of Nebraska clipped sheep averaging 122 lbs sold at $5.12½, with 500 very fine Nebraska wooled sheep averaging 96 to 97 lbs at $5.25. About 1,400 112 to 133 lb Nebraska sheep sold at $4.80@5.00, and 71 to 83 lb Kansas Texas at $4.00@4.65. Native clipped sheep averaging 78 to 85 lbs sold at $4.50@2.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 490 head. Advanced 10@15c since last Monday; common to fair, 4.00@4.40; good to choice shipping, $4.50@4.90; extra steers, $5.00@5.25; stockers and feeders lower, $3.25@3.75; veals, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400. Active and a shade higher; inferior to fair, $4.00@4.50; medium to good, $4.75@5.25; choice to extra, $5.35@5.50; clipped, $4.00@4.50; common to prime lambs, $5.50@6.25; extra, $6.50.

HOGS—Receipts, [illegible]. Steady, with a good demand; light pigs, $5.00@5.25; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, $5.40@5.65; selected Yorkers, $5.65@5.75; selected medium weights, $5.80@5.85; heavy ends, selected, $5.25@5.50.

New York, April 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 32 car-loads for a beef exporter, 71 car-loads for city slaughterers direct, and 79 car-loads for the market; the market was fairly active and firm; poor to prime steers sold at $4.50@5.50; extra do at $5.60@5.75; and common to good bulls and cows at $2.40@3.50, with a few choice bulls up to $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,600 head; dull and weak at $5.00@6.00 per 100 lbs for unshorn sheep, $4.50@5.50 for clipped do, and $6.00@7.00 for unshorn yearlings.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,830 head; no sales on the live weight; nominally steady at $5.70@6.00.

East Liberty, Pa., April 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 895; shipments, 285; market active at last week's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,800; shipments, 5,700; market slow; Philadelphias, $6.10@6.20; Yorkers, $5.50@5.60; common and light, $5.35@5.50; pigs, $4.75@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,400; shipments, 4,800; market slow at last week's prices.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,200; market was active and steady; choice heavy native steers, $4.80@5.25; fair to good shipping steers, $4.00@4.75; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.70@4.40; feeders, fair to good, $3.20@4.00; stockers, fair to good, $2.40@3.15; Texans, common to choice, $2.10@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 5,400; the market was active and stronger; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.60@5.75; packing, fair to good, $5.40@5.55; Yorkers, medium to prime, $5.25@5.40; pigs, common to good, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 2,200; the market was firm; wool, medium to fancy, $3.60@5.00; clipped, fair to choice, $3.10@4.00.

Kansas City, Mo., April 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none. The market was steady to strong for all classes; good to choice shipping, $4.45@4.60; common to medium, $3.80@4.40; stockers, $2.60@3.30; feeding steers, $3.35@4.00; cows, $2.60@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, none; the market was strong, active, and 5c higher; good to choice, $5.50@5.70; common to medium, $4.95@5.40; skips and pigs, $2.75@4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 100; the market was steady; good to choice, $3.50@4.00; common to medium, $2.25@3.40.

Omaha, Neb., April 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200; all sold; steady; corn-fed steers, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $4.35@4.50; 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, $4.15@4.35; 900 to 1,050 lbs, $3.85@4.10; cows, $3.00@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 500; 10@15c higher; all sold; heavy, $5.30@5.40; light, $5.25@5.30; mixed, $5.20@5.35.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 11.—CATTLE—Steady; common to choice grades, $3.75@5.25.

HOGS—Active and higher; common to best grades, $5.25@5.85.

SHEEP—Strong; common to good grades, $3.50@4.75; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British grain trade during the last week says: The wheat markets have been of a holiday character. Prices are unchanged. Foreign wheat is a shade weaker. Corn, oats, and all other articles are dull. The trade for wheat cargoes on passage or for shipment is at a standstill. There was no market today.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 9.—COFFEE—Regular firsts, 6,650 reis per 10 kilos; good seconds, 6,150 reis; receipts during the week, 42,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 53,000 bags; clearances for the United States, 29,000; stock, 198,000.

SANTOS, April 9.—COFFEE—Good average, 6,650 reis per 10 kilos; receipts during the week, 32,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 1,000; clearances for the United States, 2,000; stock, 80,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[Special.]—WHEAT—A livelier speculation here in winter wheat, but the drift again unmistakably bearish. For prompt delivery, business somewhat brisker, mainly on export account, but receivers readily met the requirements of shippers, and at a reduction for the day of about ¾@1c a bushel. Sales: Extra red, in elevator, 93c; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 91½@92c, closing in elevator at 91¾c asked; do free on board from store at equal to 91 11-16@92c, mainly at 91 11-16c; No. 2 red, delivered afloat from elevator, 92¾@93¼c, closing from elevator at 92¾c bid; No. 1 white, delivered, 93c, and No. 1 hard spring delivered at equal to 94¾c.

CORN—Held its own very well for this day, as offered with less urgency on, however, a comparatively moderate movement; export call insignificant. Sales: No. 2 in store and elevator, 49@49½c, closing at 49¼c asked; and delivered, 50¼@50¾c, closing at 50¼c asked; steamer mixed, in elevator, 48½@48¾c, closing at 48⅞c asked; and delivered, 50c; steamer yellow, in elevator, 49½c; and ungraded mixed, in lots, 48½@50½c, as to quality and condition.

OATS—Receded about ¼@½c on early deliveries on a restricted business, closing easy. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, at 39c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37½@37¾c, closing at 37½c asked; No. 2, in elevator, at 34¾@34⅞c, closing at 34¾c asked; white Western ungraded at 38@42c; mixed Western at 33@37c.

RYE—Dull at former prices.

BARLEY—Held to previous figures, but neglected.

PROVISIONS—Hog products in increased favor and quoted stronger, though irregular. Pork in more demand at $14.75@15.25 for old mess. Cut meats in rather more request and held steadily, with pickled bellies (12 to 10 lbs) at 7¾c. Bacon wholly nominal. A light call noted for Western steam lard for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close up to $7.70.

BUTTER—Easy on a very moderate inquiry.

CHEESE—Strong and wanted, with best Eastern factory at 14@15c for colored and white.

TALLOW—3 13-16@3¾c.

SUGARS—Raw quiet and easy, with fair refining muscovado at 4 9-16c, and centrifugal, 98° test, down to 5⅛c; refined about as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Rather more life was noted in the general market and on grain by steamer at somewhat stronger rates, tonnage for charter ruling about as before quoted, as in full supply for most interests and comparatively slack demand.

NEW YORK, April 11.—COTTON—Firm; uplands, 10.58c; Orleans, 10 13-16c; sales, 327 bales; futures opened barely steady: April, 10.61c; May, 10.54c; June, 10.62c; July, 10.69c; August, 10.76c; September, 10.40c; October, 9.99c; November, 9.88c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 43,657 brls and sacks; exports, 6,725 brls and 12,753 sacks; sales, 13,600 brls; market dull and weak; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $4.00@4.80; fancy do, $4.80@5.25.

HOPS—Quiet; unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio firm; options stronger and fairly active; sales, 92,250 bags; April, 13.80@13.85c; May, 13.85@13.95c; June, 13.85@14.00c; July, 13.95@14.05c; August, 13.95@14.10c; September, 14.05@14.25c; October, 14.05@14.30c; November, 14.10@14.30c; December, 14.10@14.15c; February, 14.15@14.20c. Molasses dull; nominal. Rice steady.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 39c.

COPPER—Steady.

LEAD—Quiet; common, $4.37½.

TIN—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm at 65⅛c, broke to 64c, rallied to 64½c, and closed at 64½c; sales, 1,961,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 64⅞c; highest, 65⅛c; lowest, 64¼c; closed at 64½c; sales, 702,000 brls; clearances, 2,300,000 brls; charters, 48,254 brls; shipments, 81,405 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fairly active; Transit opened at 65⅛c; closed at 64½c; highest, 65⅛c; lowest, 64⅛c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 65⅛c; closed at 64⅜c; highest, 65⅜c; lowest, 64⅛c; clearances, 850,000 brls.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Steady; Northern and Eastern creamery at 18@28c per lb for firsts to extra; Western creamery, 18@30c for firsts to extra fresh; Northern dairy, 18@25c for firsts to extra Vermont, and 14@17c for fair to choice long dairies; Western dairy at 15@21c for firsts to extra fresh; imitation creamery at 18@23c, as to quality; ladle-packed, 14@21c.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra, 15@15½c per lb for extra, 14@14½c for firsts, 9@12c for seconds, 13½@15c for Western firsts to extra, and 15@16c for sage.

EGGS—Near-by and capes, 15@16c; Eastern, 14@14½c; New York, 14@14½c; Western, 13½@14c; Southern, 14c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., April 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—May wheat opened at 78⅞c and ruled firm, with the bulk of trading on the split at 78¾@78⅞c, gradually working off to 78¼c. It closed at 78⅜c sellers. June wheat opened at 80½c, sold down to 80c, afterwards at 80½c, and closed with buyers at 80c and sellers at 80½c. July wheat opened at 81⅝c, sold down to 81⅜c, at which several round lots changed hands. We quote it closing firm at 81⅜c bid. September wheat was steady and firm at 82¼c. The market this afternoon has been weak and lower. May wheat sold early at 78¾c, later was lower, and closed with sellers at 78⅜c and 78¼c bid. June wheat sold early at 80c, with 79⅞c the best bid at the close. Nothing was done in July or September, both nominally lower. Stock in store, 10,500,000 bu; increase for the week, 54,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed steady at 93¾c; No. 1 Northern closed at 6c over Chicago, May limit; winter wheat unchanged; No. 2 red and No. 1 white held at 88c. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 45½c; No. 3 yellow, 44¼c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 34¼@34⅜c.

Elgin, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Active today at 25c, 27,420 lbs being sold.

CHEESE—None was reported. The total sales reached $5,811.80.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 11.—GRAIN—Wheat market inactive, weak; little doing; shippers out of the market and millers buying but little; No. 1 hard, cash, 75¾c; May, 77½c; June, 78⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74¾c; May, 76⅛c; June, 77⅜c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 72¾c; May, 74¼c; June, 75⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull; patents, $4.25@4.40; bakers', $3.30@3.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 118,720 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 33,040 bu; flour, 20,785 brls. Wheat in store—Minneapolis, 7,466,932 bu; St. Paul, 890,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat; prospects of rain and an unexpected increase in the visible supply caused free selling, upon which the market broke early, but later it became stronger and advanced, closing firm at ⅛@¼c below Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 79⅝@80c; May 79¾@80⅛c, closed at 80⅛c; June, 79@80⅛c, closed at 79¾c; July, 78¼@79⅛c, closed at 78⅞@78⅛c; August, 78⅛@78⅞c, closed at 78⅜c. Corn declined ⅛c early, but later rallied and closed ⅛c lower than Saturday; cash, 35¼c; April, 34¼c; May, 35@35⅛c, closed at 35c; July, 37⅛@37⅜c, closed at 37¼c. Oats a shade easier and dull; cash, 28c; May, 27¾c; June, 28c. Rye dull, with 53c bid. Barley, no sales.

LEAD—Dull and lower at $4.10 for refined.

EGGS—Lower; 10½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; creamery, 24@30c; dairy, 20@26c.

FLAXSEED—Nominal; $1.01@1.02.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher; old mess pork, $15.00; new do, $18.00. Lard—$7.25. Dry salt meats, boxed, shoulders, $6.00; long clear, $8.00; clear ribs, $8.25; short clear, $8.50, closing higher. Bacon—Shoulders, $6.50; long clear, $8.60@8.65; short clear, $8.87½@9.00. Hams—$11.15@14.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barley, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 199,000 bu; oats, 96,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,000.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower and weak; May, 80⅛c; June, 79¼c; July, 78⅛c; August, 78⅛@78⅜c. Corn lower; May, 35¼c; July, 37⅛c. Oats, nothing doing.

Toledo, O., April 11.—GRAIN—Wheat lower, quiet; cash, 81c; regular, 82c; Lake Shore, May, 82c; June, 82¾c; August, 82⅝c. Corn easier; cash, 39¼c; May, 40⅛c bid.

CLOVER SEED—Firm; cash, $4.10; April, $4.00 bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat inactive, steady; cash, 81¼c; regular, 82¼c; Lake Shore, May, 81¾c bid, 81⅞c asked; June, 82⅜c bid, 82⅜c asked; August, 82⅜c bid. Corn quiet; No. 2, 39⅜c; May, 40⅛c bid, 40⅛c asked.

CLOVER SEED—Dull; April, $4.05 bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; clover seed, 127 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; clover seed, 229 bags.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—FLOUR—Dull but steady; Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis, and Southern Illinois clear, $4.00@4.25; do straight, $4.25@4.50; winter patent, $4.50; Minnesota patents, $4.60@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat futures dull and lower. No. 3 red, April, 89⅛@89¼c; May, 90⅛@90¼c; June, 90⅜@91c; July, 90@90¼c. Corn—Spot firm; with moderate trade; futures dull and nominally unchanged; No. 4 mixed, grain depot, 46¼c; steamer No. 2 mixed, track, 47c; No. 3 mixed, grain depot, 47¼@47½c; No. 2 yellow do, 47¾c. Oats—Spot higher, but the advance checked business; No. 2 white, 39⅞@39c; No. 3 white, 38c; futures dull and weaker; No. 2 white, April, 38½@38¾c; May, 39@38⅝c; June, 39⅛@39⅜c; July, 39⅛@39c.

PROVISIONS—In fair jobbing demand and steady; mess pork, $16.50@17.00; new prime do, $15.50@16.00; do family, $17.00@18.00. Hams, smoked, 12@13½c. Lard firm; refined, $7.75@8.00; steam, $7.62½.

BUTTER—Dull, easier; creamery extra, 30c.

EGGS—Quiet and easier; Western firsts, 13c.

CHEESE—Firm, with fair demand; Ohio flats, choice, 14c; do fair to prime, 13@13½c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 16,200 bu; corn, 16,100 bu; oats, 6,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 31,100 bu; oats, 10,600 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 10.—FLOUR—Neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 77⅜c; May, 78⅜c; June, 79⅜c. Corn dull; No. 3, 37¼c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 31¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley higher; No. 2, 53¾c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork—Repacked, $15.50. Lard—April, $7.40; May, $7.45.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 20@23c.

EGGS—Lower; 11½@12c.

CHEESE—Firm; cheddars, 12½@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,471 brls; wheat, 10,815 bu; barley, 3,375 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 280 brls; wheat, 10,695 bu; barley, 1,725 bu.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 80¼c bid. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 36¼c bid. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed, 27½c.

Baltimore, Md., April 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and inactive; No. 2 winter red, spot, 89¼@90c; May, 90¾@90¾c; June, 90⅞@90⅞c; July, 90¼c asked; August, 90c asked. Corn—Western easy and dull; mixed, spot, 45½@45¾c; May, 46½@46⅝c; steamer, 44¾@45c. Oats steady and quiet; Western white, 38@38c; do mixed, 34@35c. Rye steady and firm.

PROVISIONS—Steady and dull. Mess pork, $15.50@17.50. Lard, refined, 8@8¼c.

BUTTER—Firm for choice; Western packed, 16@23c; creamery, 26@32c.

EGGS—Steady at 14@14½c.

COFFEE—Higher and quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 15¼@15¾c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,601 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 25,384 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., April 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 82½c; cash, Michigan red, 83c; No. 2 red, cash and April, 83c; May, 83¾c; June, 83⅝c; August, 83c. Corn, 41¼c. Oats—No. 2, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c.

CLOVER-SEED—Cash, $4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,800 bu; corn, 9,300 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., April 11.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 1 red, cash, 69¼c bid, 69⅞c asked; May, 71c. Corn lower; No. 2, cash, 31¼c; May, 32⅛c bid, 32⅜c asked. Oats—May, 27¼c asked.

Cincinnati, O., April 11.—WHISKY—Steady; sales, 921 brls finished goods on basis of $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., April 11.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 34⅛c.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: J. G. Hitchcock Importing Company, 2 cases cottons; Lyon & Healy, 2 cases musical instruments; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 3 cases drugs; Bani & Turner, 20 kegs sausage casings; Edson Keith & Co., 3 cases muslins; J. H. Walker & Co., 1 case buttons; Abbott Buggy Company, 1 case woolens; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 30 cases wine; J. V. Farwell & Co., 7 packages buttons; N. K. Fairbank & C., 40 drums caustic soda; Bruce & Cook, 4 boxes tin; Sidney Shepard & Co., 200 boxes tin; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 161 boxes tin; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 42 boxes tin; Bruce & Cook, 19 boxes tin; C. O. Hale, 1,5 8 boxes tin; Wilson Bros., 1 case manufactured silk; James E. Pepper & Co., 185 barrels whisky; P. Naughton, 3 cases books; Gregor Baron, 1 case linens; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1 case machinery; First National Bank, 119 bales burlaps; Gertz, Lumbard & Co., 5 casks brushes; E. N. Hurlbut & Co., 1 case worsteds; Lindauer Bros. & Co., 2 cases woolens; McNeal & Higgins, 9 cases cigars; Banghart Bros., 7 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 9 cases cigars; G. Florez, 61 bales tobacco; Grommes & Ullrich, 4 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 4 cases cigars; J. R. Wilson, 2 trunks personal effects; First National Bank, 366 packages tea. Collections, $13,721.

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Second class, $30; Steerage, $20.
For book of tours or further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

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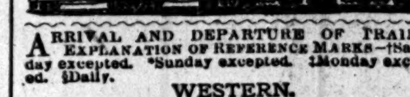
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 pm
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am
	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
	*10:15 am	* 2:40 pm
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	*11:30 pm	*11:15 pm
	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford & Elgin; Rockford	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Beloit	§ 3:00 pm	§12:45 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Janesville	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and...	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 am	* 4:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
	* 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Madison & Milwaukee	x 8:30 am	x 1:45 pm
	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
	* 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	x 8:30 am	x 1:45 pm
	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Lake Geneva	* 8:15 pm	* 9:55 am
	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday †Ex. Saturday ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

For Tickets and Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11:00 am	† 2:50 pm
Council Bluffs	†11:50 am	† 2:15 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Denver & Omaha	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Mexico	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 3:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Rockford, Streator & Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Marshalltown	‡ 9:20 pm	§ 7:15 am
Sioux City	*10:00 pm	* 6:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, and California	*10:40 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City and Atchison	*10:40 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.
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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 10:30 pm	7:00 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Waukesha	a 10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	b 11:30 am	2:25 pm
Waukesha	a 5:00 pm	10:40 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 10:30 pm	7:00 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 11:30 am	2:25 pm
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin, Sunday only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse—Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison & Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appleton, Green Bay, Iron Mountain & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 am	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express / via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 7:35 am	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:40 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12:10 pm	[illegible]
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12:10 pm	[illegible]
Minneapolis and St. Paul Ex.	*12:10 pm	[illegible]
Peoria Express	*12:40 pm	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City and Leavenworth Night Express	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	†11:00 pm	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	¶11:00 pm	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	†10:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of 22d-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:50 pm	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:50 pm	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 am	[illegible]
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only, daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	[illegible]
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	[illegible]

Wabash Railway.

T. M. Cooley, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 am	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South and West go via this route.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4:15 pm	[illegible]
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4:15 pm	[illegible]
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11.	6:50 am	[illegible]
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3.	9:10 am	[illegible]
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5.	3:10 pm	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13.	4:10 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9.	8:15 pm	[illegible]
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7.	9:15 pm	[illegible]
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	9:10 am	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	3:10 pm	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	9:15 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima, Marion & Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kouts Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hammond Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Balt. & Phil'a Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot. General office, 107 Clark-st., Room 3.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address [illegible] SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.
CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 191 Clark-st., Chicago.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW LAW ON EAST-BOUND SHIPMENTS.

The Tonnage Falls Nearly Half—A Further Decrease Prophesied—Present Rates Considered Too High—Trunk Lines, However, Don't Want Lower Tariffs—Independence of the Grand Trunk Worries the Trunk Lines—Baltimore & Ohio Joins the Boycotters.

The effects of the Inter-State Commerce law upon the business of the Chicago east-bound roads are quite forcibly shown by the statement of east-bound shipments of dead freight from this city for the last week—the first one in which the new law was in force. The total shipments of dead freight from Chicago through to seaboard points by the various Central Traffic Association roads during last week amounted to only 45,951 tons, against 71,376 tons the week previous, a decrease of 25,425 tons. When it is considered that most of the freight shipped during the week was contracted for at the low rates charged before the new law went into effect, the heavy decrease already shown, it may safely be presumed that hereafter east-bound shipments will become still lighter unless lower rates than are now in effect are made. The present rates are on the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds grain from Chicago to New York, or five cents less than the regulation tariff rates during the winter, but from five cents to eight cents higher than the rates charged during the few weeks before the Inter-State Commerce law went into effect. The heavy decrease during last week shows that the present rates are considered too high by shippers, and that they expect to be able to do better by holding off until navigation is open, which will be in a week or two, when most of the grain and provisions from this city for seaboard points will be shipped by the lake lines. It becomes more certain every day that unless east-bound rates by the railroads are reduced to at least a 20-cent basis the roads running east from this city will get but very little through business during the summer. The direct lines competing against the lakes cannot well afford to reduce rates without seriously affecting their rates from local points, but they are in hopes that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will suspend the long and short haul section of the new law for them, so as to be able to meet the competition of the lake lines. But even if the short and long haul section is not suspended, they will, no doubt, be compelled to make lower rates than are now in effect, although it will compel them to lower their rates from intermediate stations, because the indirect and weaker lines cannot afford to do without business while navigation is open, and they will make rates to give them a share of the traffic, and the direct lines will not allow these roads to make lower rates than they do. The East-bound trunk lines are making strenuous efforts to keep their Western connections under their thumbs and prevent them from making lower rates than those now in effect. It is to their interest to have the present rates maintained, though it would result in stopping shipments by the lines west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, because they get the business at Buffalo and other eastern lake ports anyway, and the higher the railroad rate the greater will be their proportion of the through rate on business coming to them from the lake lines. There is but little prospect, however, that they will succeed in keeping up the rates, for there are roads which they cannot control and which are certain to kick over the traces as soon as they find that the policy of the trunk lines injures their interests.

But there is another and still more powerful factor that will prevent the trunk lines from keeping up the present rates, and this is that shippers are showing a disposition to meet the railroad combinations with counter-combinations and bunch their shipments over one or two of the roads. Even if these roads get regular rates, yet the fact that most of the business goes over their lines will create the impression in the minds of competing roads that rates are not being maintained by those favored lines. Already charges are being made that the Chicago & Atlantic and the Nickel-Plate are cutting rates in connection with the Lackawanna, because those roads during the last week have secured a much larger proportion of the traffic than the other roads. The Nickel-Plate, for instance, carried during the week 28.8 per cent of the east-bound dead-freight traffic from this city, while the Michigan Central carried but 4.9 per cent. Of course, the Michigan Central and other direct routes cannot stand this diversion of traffic by weaker lines very long. Everything indicates that before long the Eastern railroads will be at war, and the prediction is made that before the end of this month a 15-cent rate on grain from Chicago to New York will prevail.

The following statement shows the dead-freight shipments from Chicago through to seaboard points by the Central Traffic Association roads from this city during the last week and also the percentages carried by each road:

Route.	Tonnage.	Per cent.
Baltimore & Ohio	2,211	4.8
Chicago & Grand Trunk	6,410	14.2
Pan-Handle	4,575	9.9
Lake Shore	7,731	16.7
Michigan Central	2,298	4.9
Nickel-Plate	13,233	28.8
Fort Wayne	9,499	20.7
Total	45,951	100.0

The Grand Trunk's Independence Worries the Trunk Lines.

A short time ago the Eastern trunk lines decreed that dressed sheep rates should be reduced from 90 cents per 100 pounds to 75 cents, although some of their Western roads voted against the proposition and demanded that the rate on dressed sheep should be no higher than the rate on dressed beef—namely: 65 cents per 100 pounds, on the ground that it was wrong to charge a higher rate on an article that was worth less than another. Among the protesting roads was the Chicago & Grand Trunk, but the trunk lines thought it would abide by their dictation. They were mistaken, however; the published tariffs of the Grand Trunk show a rate on dressed sheep of 65 cents per 100 pounds, the same as on dressed beef. This discovery has caused much ill-feeling among its competitors, but there is no other alternative left for them than to make the same rate as the Grand Trunk if they mean to get a share of the dressed-beef traffic. It is admitted that the Grand Trunk did exactly right in refusing to charge a higher rate on dressed sheep than on dressed beef, which has a much higher value.

Another discovery has just been made by the Central Traffic Association and trunk line roads which gives them much concern. They have found evidence that the Chicago & Grand Trunk has entered into an agreement with the roads running from Chicago to Missouri River points by which the former accepts the old percentage of 116 per cent on traffic from all Mississippi River points. This will enable the Chicago and Missouri River roads to continue through shipments via the Grand Trunk, which has been stopped because the trunk lines would no longer accept 116 per cent from all Mississippi River points, but demanded a percentage based upon actual mileage, which, of course, gave St. Louis quite an advantage over Chicago. As the roads west from Chicago would not submit to the unjust demand of the trunk lines all pro-rating arrangements on Missouri River were stopped, and in shipping via Chicago the two locals had to be added and the freight rebilled at Chicago. The Grand Trunk's concession in this matter to the Western roads bids fair to spoil the game of the trunk lines, and Commissioner Blanchard, as soon as he heard of it, left for New York to lay the matter before the trunk-line managers and see if they cannot prevail upon the Grand Trunk to recede from its position. The Grand Trunk has already made more concessions to the trunk lines than is good for its interests, and there is but little probability that they will be able to whip that line back into the traces.

Baltimore & Ohio Joins the Non-Commission-Paying Lines.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[Special.]—The railway trunk lines and their Western enemies resumed the battle over ticket commissions today. The situation was not greatly changed until late in the afternoon. C. K. Lord, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, arrived today, and his errand here was to attend a meeting of his brother agents of the trunk lines. They met in Commissioner Fink's office, and spent some hours talking over the things that were and the things that might be. The chief result of their deliberations was an agreement on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio to join hands with the other trunk lines and stop selling through tickets over the Western lines which still continue to insist upon their right to give commissions to ticket agents. Two roads were also reported withdrawn from the Western array and joined with the Eastern crusaders against commissions. They were the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Sioux City & Pacific, both of them, it was said by representatives of the other Western roads, representing large Vanderbilt interests. Under today's agreement the Baltimore & Ohio offices will cease selling the commission roads' tickets Wednesday morning. Tomorrow a meeting will be held by the Executive Committee of the trunk lines, which is expected to ratify the General Passenger Agents' doings. With the Baltimore & Ohio fairly pledged to the war, the Western lines will be left with only one road into this city, the New York, Ontario & Western. As the Grand Trunk's Western connection is a non-commission paying road the trunk-line people say that the Ontario's help to its allies beyond Chicago will be very slight and have only a short existence. The agents of the Western roads say that the union of the Baltimore & Ohio with the other trunk lines will merely tend to strengthen the combination in favor of paying commissions. If that combination sticks together the developments of tomorrow will be likely to force more vigorous action upon the boycotted lines, and cause them to put lines of tickets into their New York offices. Orders for passages over these roads from Chicago west were to be had at almost any of the road's offices here today, and a regular system for reducing the trouble incident to the use of orders to a minimum is in a fair way to be established by a free use of the telegraph, and agents waiting at the Chicago station to make the necessary transfer of pasteboards and baggage checks for through passengers. If the war keeps up much longer the printing presses will be likely to be called into use for the purpose of getting out advertisements of the existence of a boycott, the supposition being that that famous word will do much to attract the traveling public to the Western companies.

No change was reported in emigrant rates, and the same system of selling cheap tickets previously pursued is still being carried on at Castle Garden. From the withdrawal of the New York, Ontario & Western from the joint agency there the trunk lines anticipate no trouble, as they say that the division of the business is not affected to any great extent thereby.

Armed for Retaliation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11.—[Special.]—The Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company is in a position to retaliate effectively upon two of its rivals for their boycott of its tickets owing to the commission trouble. It owns the road between Dayton and Springfield over which both the Bee Line and Erie trains reach Cincinnati, and also all depot and yard facilities at Springfield used by these lines. A provision of the lease requires the two lessee roads to sell tickets over the Indiana, Bloomington & Western. Counsel for the latter say that the turning of the latter's tickets to the wall is a plain violation of the lease, and unless the order is revoked the Bee Line and Erie will be likely to find themselves shut out of Cincinnati.

Kansas City to Have Her Pullman.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—[Special.]—What the Pullman Car Company has done for Chicago, and what current rumor says Jay Gould will do for St. Louis, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad promises to do for Kansas City if appearances are not deceitful. It has become known from a reliable source that there will be built up within eleven miles of Kansas City an industrial city devoted entirely to manufacture which will rival the famous City of Pullman in all the peculiar characteristics which make that place known to the world. About eleven miles due west of this city the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company owns 1,800 acres of land, and the Pullman Company owns 800 or more acres. The story comes in a semi-official form that these two companies are fast consummating plans to place large manufacturing establishments on this land, to build homes for workingmen, to erect churches and school-houses, to provide places of public resort and pleasure, and, in short, to build a miniature city with all the conveniences and advantages of modern life, to be owned and controlled by the two corporations above named. The details of the plans for this great undertaking have not yet been made public and are probably not complete. It is asserted, however, that active operations will begin soon in the way of building up the city.

The Baltimore & Ohio Deal.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11.—The rumored deal with Villard for the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad receives but little attention here. The financial condition of the corporation here is not doubted, and the impression still prevails that there will be no deal which will affect the interests of the large stockholders in Maryland. At the hands of the State and City of Baltimore the road and all its property is exempt from taxation, and people here look upon it as a Maryland enterprise which thus far has never disappointed those who have a money interest in it. Until there are unmistakable developments the people generally will not believe that there will be any transfer of the control of the road.

Western Union Funding Scheme.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company hold a special meeting tomorrow to ratify the issue of 12,000 shares of new stock with which to retire the outstanding dividend scrip. Action will also be taken on the proposition to issue a 5 per cent collateral trust bond into which the stocks and bonds guaranteed by Western Union will be funded. Several millions of dollars' worth of these securities have already been pledged for deposit in the collateral trust, and if all assent the Western Union Company will save about $300,000 by the funding operation.

Negotiations to Buy a Michigan Road.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railroad has made overtures to the Flint & Père Marquette Railroad Company to purchase so much of the Harrison branch of the latter company as lies between Harrison Junction and Harrison, fourteen miles. The question is being considered. If the sale is made the Flint & Père Marquette would probably build the road from Clare, connecting with what is called their Houghton Lake branch.

Industrial Villages Getting Popular.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 11.—[Special.]—A. E. Touzalin, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway, who a few months ago purchased 1,000 acres of valuable land east of and adjoining Lincoln, has a force of men on the ground plotting it into lots and acre tracts, naming the new suburban town Havelock. A great deal of speculation and wild rumors are afloat tending to show that Mr. Touzalin will build a town here after the pattern of Pullman, Ill.

Kansas City Not Abandoned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—[Special.]—President Hinckley of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad, says the rumor Kansas City had been abandoned as the objective point of the road is absolutely without foundation. He is of the opinion that the road will be at Kansas City before the end of the year.

Notes.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for February were $510,645; expenses $580,085; net loss, $69,439. In February, 1886, the net profits were $69,717. The decrease in net profits as compared with the same period last year is, therefore, for February, $139,156.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads terminal at Chicago held a meeting yesterday and agreed that Parmelee omnibus transfer tickets should be closely limited and be made good only for the day on which they are issued and from depot to depot or hotels. This is to prevent scalpers from using those tickets for the purpose of cutting rates, they having been in the habit lately of presenting each purchaser of a railroad ticket from them with an omnibus transfer ticket.

Several of the Western lines are now securing evidence upon which they can prosecute the Eastern roads for refusing to sell through tickets over their lines in direct conflict with the new law, which provides that all connecting roads should be treated alike. It is not the intention of the Western roads to bring the matter to the attention of the Railroad Commission, because the latter is already overcrowded with work and a decision may not be reached as speedily as desired by the Western lines, but they intend to take the matter directly to the United States Courts and ask for a conviction of the offending roads on the ground that their action is a clear violation of the latter part of Sec. 3 of the Inter-State law. The Michigan Central has issued an order to its agents, signed by President Ledyard himself, that they will not be permitted to receive commissions or gratuities of any kind from any one, for any pretended services whatever, and a violation of this order will be followed by immediate dismissal.

At a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines and Central Traffic Association roads in New York, March 30, the following resolution was passed: "Agreed that military parties in uniform attending the military encampment in Washington may be carried in parties of twenty-five or more on one ticket from points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association at 1½ cents per mile each way, computed at short line distances. This matter was well understood by the lines in interest when the above action was taken, but yet for some reason or other Commissioner Daniels has now given notice that there was a mistake in copying the above resolution, and that the impression that a rate of 1½ cents per mile should be granted to military companies attending the Washington encampment was wrong, it having been the intention to let the matter lie over until the meeting in Chicago April 10, and that no action should be taken regarding this matter until after that meeting. This places several roads in an awkward position, as they have already made contracts in accordance with the original resolution, being convinced that no mistake was made when that action was taken.

Quarantine Against New York Cattle.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 11.—The State Board of Cattle Commissioners today issued an order prohibiting the introduction into this State of cattle from the State of New York, except such as may be loaded in cars for transit through the State. This order was based on the information that contagious diseases existed among cattle at Bennington which had been brought over from New York.

The Wrong Man Killed.

BUTTE CITY, Cal., April 11.—The Sheriff's posse in search of Hong Dye, the Chinese murderer of Mrs. Billion, surrounded a Chinese camp near here today. A Chinaman was observed escaping with a rifle. He was ordered to halt, and the command being unheeded he was shot dead. Upon examination it was found he was not the man wanted. The reward now offered for the arrest of Hong Dye amounts to $2,100.

The Building Trades in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—Representatives of the Master Builders' Association and of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Trades Council were in council this afternoon and decided upon recommendations to be made to their respective bodies making nine hours a day's work for every day in the week except Saturday, which shall be eight hours, under payment by the hour, from April 1, 1887, until April 1, 1888.

Blackall's best coffee, 3¼ lbs. for $1.

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

TRYING TO HAVE CERTAIN RAILWAY MORTGAGES DECLARED VOID.

A Stranger's Troubles After Renting a Boarding-House in Chicago—Why Mrs. Adelia Agnew Thinks Her Husband Can Pay Alimony—A Printer Who Claims that He Is Misrepresented to the Union—Suing a Street Railroad.

Judge Gresham was engaged yesterday in hearing the foreclosure case of the Central Trust Company against the Central Iowa Railway Company, which came up on complainant's motion to strike out certain portions of the answer. The mortgages in the controversy were given by the Central Iowa Railway Company of Illinois to secure bonds issued by the road, and the defendants insisted the mortgages were void: first, because they were unauthorized by the stockholders; second, because made to secure the indebtedness of a foreign corporation; and, third, because made as part of a transaction which amounted in substance to a sale of the Illinois Road to an Iowa corporation. It seems that in 1881 the Peoria & Farmington Railway Company made a contract with the Connecticut Construction Company to build the former's line from Peoria to Keithsburg in consideration of the transfer of its stock and bonds. In 1882 the Construction Company agreed to build the road for the Central Iowa Railway Company of Iowa and the latter was to have its own bonds issued and secured by the Illinois company, whose officers were to be appointed by the Iowa company. It is charged that these facts are shown in substance on the bonds, so that a bona fide purchaser cannot claim protection in purchasing them on the grounds that he bought without notice.

A Stranger's Troubles.

Henry Garrie of No. 185 East Ohio street filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against John M. Cutter, Mrs. James L. Otis, and others to restrain the collection of certain notes given by him. He says that in December last he saw an advertisement in one of the daily papers of a furnished house at No. 7 Congress street for rent, with the furniture for sale. It was represented that the house was rented for a large sum monthly. Complainant called on the landlady and by her was assured that the rooms were let to respectable people only. Being a stranger here, he relied on her assertions, and bought the furniture for $1,200, paying $500 cash and giving a chattel mortgage for the remainder, and also obtained an assignment of the lease. Since moving into the house, however, his family, he claims, have been constantly annoyed by disreputable visitors. Garrie contends that the false representations made to him have vitiated the sale, and he asks to have it set aside and the $500 returned to him, and that the defendant's lawyers may be enjoined from pressing for payment of the notes.

Items.

The case of Mary A. Robinson against the Chicago City Railway Company was on in Judge Glenn's court yesterday. The suit is to recover damages for the killing of William A. Robinson. Robinson was killed the 2d of November, 1882, at the corner of State and Twenty-fourth streets by being struck by a south-bound grip-car as he was alighting from a State street car that was going northward. The case will be on trial tomorrow.

The divorce case of Adelia Agnew against Luke Agnew came up before Judge Jamieson yesterday on a motion for temporary alimony. The defendant said he was a bricklayer, but owing to the carpenters' strike was out of work and could not get any. The woman, apparently thinking the Judge would not make any order in her favor, pushed her lawyer aside and undertook to manage her own case. She said her husband was a strong man and able to earn $4 a day if he was compelled to. The Judge refused to make any rule on him, and the woman left very much dissatisfied.

Some weeks ago Joseph M. Sims filed a bill to prevent the Garden City Type Foundry from foreclosing a mortgage on his office at No. 172 East Adams street. Yesterday he filed an amended bill in which he says that since Feb. 2 the defendants have had a custodian named Patrick Keenan, who has nearly ruined his business. Keenan, he alleges, has been making the employés disobedient, has pied the type, and sometimes gone off during office hours and locked all the employés outdoors. A few days ago, it is asserted, he allowed a printer to go in at night and set up a circular making a scurrilous attack on the Typographical Union, of which complainant is a member. The union heard of the matter, and not knowing the circumstances has refused to recognize complainant's office as union. Sims says his life is made miserable by Keenan's actions, and he wants him removed.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,548—Henry B. Harford et al. vs. John C. Armendt and Arthur Gleason. Asst. $4,000. Williams & Thompson, attys.

20,549—Leon Klem et al. vs. A. F. Seeberger, Collector. Asst. $1,000. Percy L. Shuman, atty.

20,550—The F. Schumacher Milling Company vs. David Oliver. Asst. $5,000. Bradford Howland, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

109,219—Henry Gorrie vs. John M. Cutter, Mrs. J. L. Otis, and W. H. & J. H. Moore & Purcell. Bill for injunction. Simeon W. King, solr.

109,220—John G. Kissner vs. Thomas Marson. Case, $3,000. C. F. Gooding and Walpole Wood, attys.

109,221—Albert Hammacher et al. vs. T. Beiersdorf. Asst., $2,000. Cratty Bros., attys.

109,222—Margaret Daly vs. William Daly. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.

109,223—Chris H. Lee vs. Alfred Rustad, Charles Ingeborg, Catherina and Hans Rustad, Carolina M. Lee, and Cornelia Gudbransen. Bill for partition and assignment of dower. A. J. Elvig, solr.

109,224—Anna L. Pryor vs. Frank D. Pryor. Bill for divorce for cruelty. K. R. Smoot, solr.

109,225—J. B. Quinn vs. James D. Waley. Appeal.

109,226—Bill. Suppressed.

109,227—David Kelley et al. vs. Thomas H. Brown and M. S. Brown. Asst. $500. Percy L. Shuman, atty.

109,228—Mathew Wanicek et al. vs. Charles and Teresie Drobek. Confession of judgment, $1,607. Josef F. Kohout, atty.

109,229—John C. Barnard vs. Susan L. Jenks. Asst. $500. J. C. Patterson and Elbridge Hanecy, attys.

109,230—Josephine Andres vs. Adolph Andres. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Charles Werno, solr.

109,231—C. F. Vogel vs. Chicago Nickel Works. Case. $10,000. Montgomery & Randall and Cook & Upton, attys.

109,232—Minnie Hastings vs. Michael Hastings. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty. James Lane Allen, solr.

109,233—August F. Stahl, executor, etc., vs. Michael Gustav F. Drabrandt. Confession of judgment, $79. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

109,234—Bill. Suppressed.

109,235—James A. Thornton vs. John W. Hughes and Joseph E. Young. Asst., $750. Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

109,236—Orris J. Milliken vs. Enoch Prouty. Asst., $1,000. Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—8,703. Conrad L. Niehoff vs. Cook County. Judgment, $156.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—3,860. Rice vs. Ward. Decree.—4,044. William W. Peck vs. Nellie Peck. Decree, divorce.—3,926. Roxana Scripture vs. Samuel F. Scripture. Decree, divorce, desertion.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE TULEY—917. Tremarco and Remundo, murder; passed to foot of calendar.—904. George Sanborn, larceny; continued.—1,029 and 1,030. Michael Costello, principal, and Charles Connolly and M. C. McDonald, sureties, recognize in $3,000.—1,035. John Buckley, principal, and Catherine C. Wren and Mary Buckley, sureties, recognize in $1,000.—1,034. Michael Hennessey, principal, and William F. Garnes and J. W. Sennott, sureties, recognize in $1,000.—1,034. James Murray, principal, with same sureties, recognize in $1,000.—909. Henry Bains and Edward Morris, larceny; value $100; submitted to court for trial, finding guilty; between 16 and 17 years of age; sentenced to sixty days in County Jail.—888. Thomas Garrity, malicious mischief; nolle.—919. Frank Murgiln, larceny; jury trial, verdict not guilty.—985. John Berndt, larceny; nolle.—900. Michael Puhl, submitted to the court for trial; finding guilty of assault and battery; fined $2 and part of costs.

JUDGE SHEPARD—918. Milton M. Martin, larceny; continued.—920. Alexander Nadobig, selling intoxicating liquors; continued.—944. Joseph Gravier, larceny; four months in House of Correction.—908. Wade Abbott, personating an officer; sixty days in County Jail.—808. Henry Rawich, selling liquor, etc.; finding guilty.—927. August Drake; assault to rape, on trial.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

60,376—D. W. Sanders vs. Hugh Martin and W. B. Topliff. Bill to establish mechanic's lien upon 4002, 4004, and 4006 Vincennes av. H. Bigelow, solr.

60,377—Emma Peterson vs. Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Boggs. Appeal.

60,378—Benjamin and Samuel Schoenemann vs. Frank Scheibel and Anson Stern. Appeal.

60,379—Bill. Suppressed.

60,380—C. J. Winter et al. vs. Joseph G. Porst. Appeal.

60,381—Bryant & Burroughs vs. Hugo Roderwald. Appeal.

60,382—Richard McCann vs. Ellen McCann. Bill for divorce, for cruelty, desertion, and adultery. B. M. Munn, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

7,116—Mary Carabine vs. Samuel Kelly and David Reagan. Appeal.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set case, Torrence vs. Shedd.

APPELLATE COURT—No announcement.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call Nos. 986, 1,976, 2,281, 2,666, 2,667, 2,675, 2,685, 2,694, 2,703, 2,709, 2,715, 2,718, 2,720, 2,722, 2,725, 2,733, 2,736, 2,747, 2,751, and 2,754. No. 848, Wiltshire vs. Chicago Daily News, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Hawes' call. No. 588, Yando vs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co., on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Hawes' call. No case on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Hawes' call. No. 2,546, Ister vs. Sheldon, on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—Trial call (2 p. m.), Nos. 30, 32, 33, 34, 7, and 1. No. 29, Pike vs. Leiter, on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Trial call, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

JUDGE COLLINS—No first call. Trial call, submitted cases, term Nos. 184, 21, 1,636, 1,156, 1,898, 2,012, 2,108, 2,134, 1,878, and 2,284. No case on trial.

JUDGE GLENN—No first call. Trial call. No. 491¼. Set cases, term No. 275¼, Robinson vs. Chicago City Ry. Co., on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No call.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Call of claim docket.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 922, 630, 950, 963, 971, 972, 978, 982, and 983.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 965, 966, 967, 969, 977, 979, 984, 986, 996.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special.]—The opinions handed down today by the Supreme Court were as follows:

169. The Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles D. Rhodes et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment for the original defendant. Opinion by Justice Gray.

159. James D. Moconihay et al., appellants, vs. Theodore Wright. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Matthews.

173. William M. Fisher et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Ezra Kelsey et al., executors, etc. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

75. Charles M. Francklyn et al., etc., appellants, vs. Amasa Sprague et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Bradley. Justice Blatchford did not sit in this case or take any part in its decision.

172. Joseph Penn, assignee, etc., appellant, vs. Philo C. Calhoun, trustee, etc. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

176. Seth Bullock et al., etc., appellant vs. John L. Farwell: appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota. Judgment affirmed with costs by a divided court.

177. Edmund Menard, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas Goggan. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Judgment reversed: costs in this court to be paid by plaintiff in error, and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

182. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. E. P. Phillips et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. Writ of error dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

6 (original). The State of Wisconsin, plaintiff, vs. the Pelican Insurance Company. Demurrer set for argument Monday, April 25, at the head of the call, etc. Announced by Chief-Justice Waite.

1,347. The Covington Stock-Yards Company, appellant, vs. Charles W. Keith et al. Motion for supersedeas denied. Announced by Chief-Justice Waite.

The Chief Justice announced the following order: "The reporter having represented that owing to the number of decisions at the term it will be impracticable to put the reports in one volume, it is therefore now here ordered that he publish an additional volume in this year pursuant to Sec. 681 of the Revised Statutes."

The other business transacted today was as follows:

868. George Gibson, appellant, vs. H. H. Shufeldt & Co. Motion to dismiss submitted by Wm. A. Maury, John A. Coke and W. W. Crump in support of motion.

986. The Louisiana National Bank, garnishee, plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. Mrs. Hattie L. Whitney, etc., et al., and No. 987, The Board of Liquidation of City Debt, appellant, vs. Mrs. Hattie L. Whitney, etc., et al. Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Thomas J. Semmes and Alfred Goldthwaite in support of motion and by Henry C. Miller in opposition thereto.

208. Hobart C. Dugger et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry E. Tayloe. Submitted by James T. Jones for defendant in error, no counsel appearing for plaintiffs in error.

210. Florida Laughlin, appellant, vs. Joseph D. Mitchell. Argued by Murray F. Smith for appellant and by A. M. Lea for appellee.

211, 212. Peter Mugler, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Kansas. Argued by George C. Vest for the plaintiff in error and submitted by George R. Peck and J. B. Johnson for defendant in error.

214. John R. Coan, plaintiff in error, vs. William J. Flagg. Continued.

216. Edward Warren et al., appellants, vs. Frank S. Moody et al., etc.

217. Mary Wall et al., appellants, vs. George P. Bissell et al. Passed until tomorrow.

218. United States, ex rel. W. W. Worden, plaintiff in error, vs. William E. Chandler, Secretary, etc. Submitted by W. W. Worden for plaintiff in error; no counsel appearing for defendant in error.

219. Luige Feliberts et al., appellants, vs. the Bark John H. Pearson, etc. Argument commenced by H. W. Putnam for appellant.

On motion of L. M. Ninde, S. R. Alden of Fort Wayne, Ind., was admitted to practice. On motion of Assistant Attorney-General Maury, W. O. Johnson of Chicago was admitted to practice.

REAL ESTATE

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, April 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Jackson st, bet Oakley and Western av, s f, 22x144 ft, improved, dated April 7 (W. R. Bridge to N. A. Hutchins)......$ 8,000

Allport av, 375 ft s of Sixteenth st., e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 6 (William Reinke to Josef Novak)...... 3,100

West Seventeenth st, 122 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 120x125 ft, dated July 3, 1886 (D. W. Burrows to F. H. and B. Wozeschke)...... 1,550

Dashiell av, 175 ft s of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25x121 ft, dated April 11 (C. Smith to Henry Smith Jr.)...... 1,000

Dickson st, 218 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x137⅜ ft, dated April 9 (J. and J. Alford to Mary Mill)...... 1,000

Dashiel st, 147 ft s of Thirty-first, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 23 (C. D. and C. S. Bissell to J. Mullany)...... 750

West Ohio st, n w cor of Armour, s f, 125x125 ft, dated April 7 (G. and M. Hofman to Walter Lister)...... 9,000

Lowe av, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, w f, 24x133 ft, dated April 9 (J. Molloney to William Clinton)...... 500

West Superior st, 249¼ ft w of Wood, n f, 25x123 ft, improved, dated April 9 (Margaret Smith to Nicholas Wolf)...... 2,625

Lubeck st, 164 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 48x100 ft, improved, dated April 9 (Peter Bender to H. C. Ytzen)...... 955

Martin st, 119 ft w of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 14 (F. Nowack to F. Stengl)...... 850

Morgan st, 336 ft n of Maxwell, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated April 9 (Nash & Franklin to J. Kearney)...... 3,050

Hastings st, s w cor of Wood, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 3 (C. and J. Ryan to M. E. Ryan)...... 3,000

West Jackson st, near Washtenaw av, n f, 19½x100 ft, improved, dated April 7 (William H. Mosher to J. P. Hawley)...... 3,600

Samuel st, 188 ft n of Augusta, w f, 24x128 ft, dated Jan. 29 (estate of W. S. Johnston to C. Schuenke)...... 800

Washington boulevard, s w cor of Page st, n f, 43x95 ft, dated April 11 (C. H. Evans to M. H. Peters et al.)...... 10,000

Fairfield av, 145 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated April 9 (Mary Lehrmann to F. B. Griffing)...... 9,500

Idaho st, 275 ft n of Taylor, w f, 26x125 ft, dated April 11 (R. A. and W. S. Alden to M. McCormick)...... 1,700

Sheffield av, 245 ft n of Centre, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 31 (William Birnbaum to Ernst Missbach)...... 1,400

West Adams st, near Oakley av, s f, 18¾x118 ft, improved, dated April 6 (Special Commissioner to J. V. A. Weaver)...... 5,500

La Salle st, 75 ft s of Twenty-ninth, w f, 25x120 ft, dated April 9 (E. Frantz to H. Dunsen)...... 2,400

The premises No. 68 Bryant av, dated April 1 (Thomas Egan to Thomas B. Ackers)...... 6,000

Homer st, 247 ft w of Robey, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated April 1 (Henry Sweet to R. M. Petterson Jr.)...... 1,700

West Lake st, 50 ft w of Washtenaw av, s f, 25x110 ft, dated March 31 (estate of M. G. Almy to M. W. Robinson)...... 1,000

Wentworth av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated April 11 (H. Katz to Dencer & Weise)...... 1,700

West Thirteenth st, s w cor of Wood, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 4 (C. A. and M. A. Hanna to B. Broell)...... 675

Lincoln st, 159¾ ft s of Harrison, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1883 (John McDermott to J. Higgins)...... 2,000

Ullman st, 24 ft n of Thirty-second, e f, 24x124 ft, dated April 9 (William Brown to Thomas J. Brown)...... 750

Lincoln st, 159¾ ft s of Harrison, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1883 (J. McDermott to J. Higgins)...... 2,000

Lowe av, n w cor of Thirty-second st, e f, 306x124 ft, dated March 29 (Benjamin Shurtleff to Smith & Scoville)...... 8,000

Morgan st, 140 ft n of Madison, e f, 30x125 ft, dated April 11 (J. Considine to J. Kincade)...... 4,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Halsted st, 225 ft s of Dewey court, w f, 25x145 ft, dated March 21 (F. Deming to E. Kortum)......$ 1,200

Frederick st, 100 ft e of Larrabee, n f, 50x174⅛ ft, dated April 4 (J. A. Clark to H. Reinaen)...... 4,750

Cornelia st, 141 ft w of Clark, s f, triangle, 56x97 ft, dated Feb. 28 (E. J. Lehmann to A. G. Larson)...... 800

School st, 72 ft e of Sheldon av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 18, 1886 (S. E. Gross to M. Schmit)...... 475

Wellington st, 160 ft w of Lake View av, n f, 50x149 ft, dated March 15 (L. Proudfoot to R. Cameron)...... 4,000

Cornelia st, 100 ft w of Seminary av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 4 (E. J. Lehmann to A. Breitrick)...... 500

The premises No. 2202 Wrightwood av, dated April 1 (William Temple to J. Brichele)...... 6,300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-first st, 75 ft w of Centre av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated April 11 (J. W. Fritz to A. Baumann)......$ 600

Justine st, 248 ft n of Fifty-third, w f, 25x124 ft, dated March 23 (C. A. Taylor to C. Vockeroth)...... 275

Wabash av, 191 ft n of Forty-first st, w f, 25x171 ft, dated March 2 (H. L. Young to M. Burke)...... 1,500

Wabash av, s of and adj above, 25x171 ft, dated March 9 (same to J. Deegan)...... 1,500

Ellis av, 171 ft n of Forty-second st, e f, 50x180 ft, dated April 4 (Thomas Brown Jr. to F. M. Bailey)...... 4,750

Centre av, 185 ft s of Fiftieth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated April 7 (Young & Clarkson to A. Lafortune)...... 500

Halsted st, n e cor of Forty-ninth, w f, 25x109½ ft, dated April 7 (R. D. Fowler to D. Kerins)...... 2,000

St. Lawrence av, s e cor of Forty-second st, w f, 137x134 ft, dated April 7 (W. J. Anderson to Chauncey Keep)...... 40,000

Justine st, 298 ft s of Fifty-second, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 21 (C. H. Taylor to J. Weindrach)...... 275

Fifty-first st, 150 ft w of Centre av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated April 9 (W. Burghardt to Young & Clarkson)...... 450

Atlantic st, 250 ft n of Fifty-first st, w f, 25x124 ft, and other property, dated Jan. 1 (S. M. Buck to William H. Barrows)...... 2,000

Fifty-first st, n e cor of Bishop, s f, 70x124 ft, dated Sept. 2, 1886 (G. C. Wilson to P. J. Meslein)...... 1,800

Fortieth court, 239 ft e of Wallace st, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 13 (C. J. Hambleton to M. O'Brien)...... 450

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Byrne st, 147 ft e of Belmont av, e f, 75x123 ft, dated July 26, 1886 (A. Wesner to J. A. Jacob)......$ 600

Hubbard st, 121½ ft e of West Forty-eighth, n f, 48x105 ft, dated April 8 (A. B. Dewey to W. H. Stoddard)...... 550

North av, 98 ft w of Western, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 11 (L. Paulsen to P. Van De Costelle)...... 2,800

California av, 25 ft n of Berlin st, w f, 25x109 ft, dated April 1 (P. W. Snowhook to F. Hess)...... 450

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

John Leroy, three-story store and flats, 25x70, No. 3111 South Halsted street, to cost $7,000.

John Weisenberger, three-story dwelling, 22x58, No. 331 Franklin street, to cost $7,500.

J. E. Dewens, two-story dwelling, 26x70, also barn 25x40, No. 319 South Ashland avenue, to cost $10,000.

George Danner, cottage, 21x34, corner Lubeck and Hoyne avenues, to cost $800.

A. L. Ewing, three three-story stores and dwellings, 66x62, Nos. 3735-3739 Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $15,000.

John Mullaney, cottage, 20x30, No. 3114 Dashiel street, to cost $1,100.

M. Bartholomae, three-story store and dwelling, 84x50, No. 502 North Halsted street, to cost $16,000.

C. Grott, two-story dwelling, 22x36, No. 176 Bryson street, to cost $1,500.

David Caution, cottage, 21x32, No. 1725 West Harrison street, to cost $900.

L. J. McCormick, two additional stories, Nos. 34 and 36 Lake street, to cost $20,000.

L. J. McCormick, two additional stories, 53x86, Nos. 163 and 165 Wabash avenue, to cost $15,000.

B. Nauch, cottage, 20x25, No. 531 Twenty-fifth street, to cost $500.

M. Schmidt, cottage, 20x36, No. 3645 Wood street, to cost $700.

S. S. Merrill, 22x48, No. 1137 Millard avenue, to cost $2,200.

E. J. Miller, cottage, 20x20, No. 240 Hamburg street, to cost $500.

Parlor sets in great variety, at lowest prices, at Colby's, Nos. 217 and 219 State street.

LEWIS AND ACTON.

The "Strangler" Finally Gets the Better of His Famous Adversary.

The catch-as-catch-can wrestling match between Joe Acton of Philadelphia and Evan Lewis of Madison, Wis., was decided at Battery D Armory last night. It was announced as for $500 a side, best three in five falls, three points down to constitute a fall. For years Acton has been regarded as invincible and also an honest wrestler. Ugly rumors, however, were current yesterday afternoon, and these no doubt caused many to doubt the honesty of last night's match and remain away from the Armory. It appears that an effort was made to start betting on the contest yesterday afternoon at Dowling's, and the result was such a rush to get money on Lewis at any odds that the crowd began to shout "Rats" whenever an offer was made. Nobody offered a dollar on Acton. Finally one man offered $100 to $30 on Lewis, another "raised" him by offering $180 to $200 that he could call every fall. At this Dowling ordered the names off the blackboard, saying: "This match is already won; we don't want any betting here on a race of that kind."

At the call of time the men closed immediately, Acton grabbing Lewis around the neck. In a few seconds Lewis was forced to the carpet, but got up quickly, with Acton having a back body-hold. They struggled for a few moments without result. Then Acton started Lewis for the carpet. Lewis turned and landed on top of Acton. The latter slipped out from under him like an eel and recovered his back body-hold. Then he got Lewis two points down, the Strangler saving himself by a bridge, which Acton tried to break. In a scuffle Lewis was forced half-way through the ropes. Lewis wriggled out of the hold and back on the platform. Instantly Acton was on top of him and in a running scramble sent him again to the edge of the platform, where a hold on the ropes and a bridge came into service. Lewis escaped again. Acton, always on top, got a full Nelson, rolled the "Strangler" over, and hugged and jolted him until his bridge gave way, and, in ten minutes and forty-two seconds a fall was awarded to Acton, who was loudly cheered. During the intermission Mr. Rueschaw gave an exhibition of club swinging.

When the men came out for the second bout Acton appeared blown, while Lewis was perfectly fresh. Lewis assumed the aggressive. There was a great deal of twisting and wriggling, some very clever work on both sides, and Lewis tried a hip-lock once more, raised Acton into the air, and landed him flat on his back. Time, 3 minutes and 4 seconds.

The third bout was comparatively tame. They closed quickly, and after a little maneuvering went to the floor with Acton uppermost. The bout terminated by Lewis getting another hip-lock on Acton and again planting him on his back. Time, 5 minutes, 40 seconds.

The fourth bout settled the contest. Almost at the outset Lewis got a strangle hold, by which he held Acton for about a minute. Acton then slipped out of it, got on top of Lewis, and tipped him over on his head. Lewis spun around on the top of his cranium and extricated himself. By a movement that brought down the house Acton with a back body hold slipped down behind Lewis and pitched Lewis backward over him. The "Strangler" nearly landed on his back but managed to turn to his side. After this they stood up and indulged in efforts at tripping until Lewis once more hip-locked Acton and floored him, winning the match. Time 6 minutes and 33 second. In this bout Lewis showed more skill than he has heretofore been given credit for. The contest as a whole was an interesting and at times exciting exhibition, and the spectators were pretty well satisfied. However, the transparent fact that Acton was in no condition for a hard struggle coupled with the peculiar betting caused a great deal of unfavorable comment.

Seven Rounds with Kid Gloves.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Yesterday Luke Clarke of New York and Jake Heins of Rockland County, lightweights, fought to a finish near this city with kid gloves. The fight was a very fierce and brutal one on both sides. Clarke was knocked out in the seventh round.

Daly and Merwin Thompson Matched.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Capt. J. G. Daly is matched to fight Mervin Thompson for $1,000, the match to take place in Cleveland or New York State four weeks from date.

Opening of the Spring Meeting in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 11.—[Special.]—With the concomitants of delightful weather, a fast track, fairly good attendance, and spirited racing the opening of the spring meeting and regular racing season was a success, albeit the fields were a trifle light in a couple of events. The time made was unusually fast. Favor and Editor showed in great form, and these were the only two favorites that won. The finishes in three races were close and desperate.

The opening dash, six furlongs, had four starters, with Editor a sharp favorit over the field. Phil Lee was second choice. The 3-year-olds Alleghany and Linda Payne cut out the running at a fast pace, Editor getting off last. Phil Lee was beaten before three furlongs had been covered, while Editor moved up and was second entering the straight, Alleghany being then in the lead. There was a driving finish to the string, Editor winning by a neck, Alleghany two lengths from Payne.

The next event was a mile dash with three starters, Favor, Birthday, and Gov. Bate, the first-named selling 2 to 1 over the other two. Favor went off in front, but was soon passed by Birthday, who led by two lengths all the way down the backstretch, the Governor not being within hailing distance of either. Rounding the last turn Favor moved up, and when straight work commenced he was almost on even terms with the leader. He soon forged ahead, and without persuasion of whip or spurs passed the post an easy winner by two lengths, Gov. Bate fifty yards away.

The Hurstbourne Stake for 2-year-olds, half a mile, brought out a field of eight starters. The fine form displayed by Merci during the winter meeting made her a slight favorit over the field, Badge being next in demand, while 50 to 1 were laid against Lilly Virgil. The start was pretty good, Badge getting a slight advantage, Merci second. These two drew away in the first quarter and led into the stretch neck and neck, closely followed by Lilly Virgil, the rest already out of the race. The finish was a driving and desperate one, Badge passing the post first by a head, Merci second and next in front of Lilly, the others being badly strung out.

The sport wound up with a mile and a furlong selling race, John Henry and Cathcart being equal favorits, while 6 to 1 were laid against the little Frogtown colt, Asceola. Probus led for six furlongs, when John Henry went to the front and piloted Lot to within twenty yards of the string, when Asceola came with a rush and won after a desperate struggle by a neck, Probus four lengths away. Cathcart came in a bad last.

There is an attractive program for tomorrow, with great interest in the Pickwick Stakes, since four or five good ones are to measure strides in that event. Tom Hood is favorit, but Withrow and Wary have plenty of friends. Blaylock has come all the way from Memphis to ride Withrow. McCarthy will have the mount on Hood, Godfrey probably on Wary, and Thayer on Volcano. The last named is reported to be lacking in his usual speed.

Racing in England.

LONDON, April 11.—The Newcastle and Gosforth Park meeting began today. The Gosforth Park Juvenile Plate for 2-year-olds was won by C. Perkins' filly Belle Mahone, H. Hall's colt Friday second, and J. Boyce's filly Lady Cashier third. Belle Mahone won by three lengths. Lady Cashier was a bad third. There were six starters.

Louisville, 16; Memphis, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—Louisville played an almost perfect fielding game today; also batting heavily and defeating the Memphis club badly. The fourth game in the world's championship series between the St. Louis and Chicago clubs will be played here tomorrow.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	0	9	0	1	4	2	0	0	*	—16
Memphis	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 10; Memphis, 3. Two-base hits—Browning (2), Kerins, Werrick, and Andrews. Three-base hit—Ramsey. Home run—Wolf. Double play—Doyle-Phelan-Andrews. Struck out—Ramsey, 10; Gorman, 1. Base on hits—Ramsey, 4; Gorman, 3. Passed balls—Hellmant. Hit by pitcher—Mack and Sneed. Umpire—Walsh.

Cincinnati, 9; Indianapolis, 5.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11.—The Indianapolis club were defeated by Cincinnati in a good game today. The home club won by making two home runs, two singles and a three-bagger in the seventh inning. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	1	—9
Indianapolis	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; Indianapolis, 3. Home runs—Bassett, Reilly, Nicol, Cahill. Two-base hit—Glasscock. Three-base hits—Baldwin, 2. Passed balls—Myers, 2. First base on balls—Off Mullane, 3; off Boyle, 1. Umpire—Bauer.

Pittsburg, 17; Buffalo, 7.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 11.—The features of today's game between Pittsburg and Buffalo was Dalrymple's batting and the promising work of the home team's "kid" battery, Bishop and Fields. Pittsburg had no trouble in defeating their opponents. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	7	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	1	—17
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	—7

Athletics Defeating the Philadelphias.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11.—The "see-saw" in the local championship series was broken today, the Athletic Club winning the seventh game of the series, which now stands four victories for them to three for the Philadelphias. The league team was outplayed at ever point. Score: 8 to 0.

Detroit Signs Weidman.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—George Weidman, the pitcher, has been signed by the Detroit team today for the season of 1887. The matter has been under consideration for the last week or two, but it was brought to a focus by the appearance in Detroit of H. D. Phillips of Pittsburg, who tried to induce Weidman to sign, representing to him that Pittsburg had bought his release from the league. Mr. Stearns settled the matter by presenting a Detroit contract, which Weidman gladly signed. His terms are kept private. He will start for the South tomorrow. The other Detroit pitchers are broken up by their hard work down South. Conway has been sent to the Hot Springs to nurse his lameness, Twitchell and Baldwin are laid off, and fears are entertained that Knowlton will give out if not allowed a rest.

Mike Kelly Wins a Game.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11.—An immense crowd saw today's Baltimore-Boston game and encroached so far over the field as to make fine playing impossible. The fielding, however, was remarkably good, while the batting was heavy. The visitors won by a score of 7 to 5.

Diamond Dust.

Jay Anderson, President of the Duluth club, is visiting friends here.

George Patton, short stop, and Billy Hawes, first baseman of the Minneapolis club, were in the city yesterday.

Steve Hagan, the newly-appointed umpire of the Western League, will leave here with Umpire Ed Hengle to report at Leavenworth today.

Joe J. Ellick, manager of the Kansas City Base-Ball Club, is in the city. Manager Ellick has signed Tim Manning, Milton Scott, and Walter Kinzie for Kansas City.

Latham signed with the St. Louis Browns Saturday. Then he made three hits, three runs, three put-outs, three assists, and no errors. Von der Ahe probably came to his terms.

Brown, New York's catcher from California, is about equally brilliant when running bases and behind the bat. His 6 feet and 1 inch never show to as good advantage as when he is sprawled out trying to get his hand on a base.

In its report of Saturday's game the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Daly caught another good game and conclusively proved that as a backstop he has no superior in the country. Sullivan made his first hit of the series, and the report that he was as good a batter as Anson can hardly be said to be borne out in fact. The truth is, he is the weakest hitter in the team.

Montrose and Poteen Given a Trial.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—This morning a trial mile and a quarter was run by Montrose and Poteen, two well-thought-of Kentucky Derby candidates in training at the association course. Montrose finished in the lead by a saddlegirth. Poteen was ridden by Stoval and Montrose by Terrell. The time was: Half, 51¼ seconds; three-quarters, 1:16¼; mile, 1:46; mile and a quarter, 2:15¼. Local talent that witnessed the work are about evenly divided as to which is the better colt. All agree they show up well for the amount of training received.

The Match Between Schaefer and Slosson Tonight.

The second of the two billiard matches between Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slosson will be played tonight at Central Music-Hall. It will be 800 points at the 14-inch balk-line game for $500 a side. Having lost the cushion-carrom match, Schaefer will have to win tonight's game to quit even. On the other hand, Slosson will quit even if he loses tonight and $1,000 ahead if he wins. The practice of the men indicates a close contest and a high average. Schaefer will probably be the favorit in the betting, but his backer, Dick Roche, says he will not give any odds.

Pittsburg's Dog Show.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 11.—The Thirteenth Annual International Bench Show of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Association, which opens here tomorrow, promises to be the finest canine exhibitions ever held in this city. The entries number 440, and include many of the best dogs in the world.

Woodside Wins a Race in Ireland.

DUBLIN, April 11.—A cyclists' tournament was begun here today. Woodside, the American champion, who is a native of the north of Ireland, won a handicap race.

Lowest prices for good and durable furniture at Colby's, Nos. 217 and 219 State street.

CHAPLAIN HALL TO THE FRONT.

The Writer of the Following Letter is Above Reproach at Home:

I want to tell you in few words how I got rid of the nightmare of my life.

I once resided for several years in the Lake District of Michigan, where I contracted malaria. A vigorous constitution enabled me to resist for a time the encroachments of the disease, but continued exposure to the early morning fogs and to the night damps so fastened the disease upon me that I almost despaired of getting completely rid of it; for it eventually developed into a chronic type of intermittent malarial fever, with all its distressing symptoms. This continued for eight years. In this long period of course I experienced all the well-known peculiarities of many successive attacks; the chill, the fever, the disturbance of the stomach and all the functions of digestion, the heavy headaches, the painful limbs and back, and the characteristic sensitiveness to changes in the weather, which impart to the chronic sufferer from malaria something of the powers of a barometer. My appetite came and went, but obeyed no natural rule. Sometimes I had a morbid craving for food, and then found myself unable to tolerate the most tempting and delicate dishes, until from a lack of proper nourishment I was transformed from a vigorous, active man into a weak, fagged-out being to whom the very thought of exertion was unwelcome. In addition to malaria I was evidently the victim of indigestion.

As for medical treatment, all was done that apparently could be done. I used all the accepted remedies, including quinine, but all failed to give more than transient relief. My experience satisfies me that quinine is not a true tonic nor a safe medicine for those who habitually depend upon it. It seldom or never works a radical cure, and often, if not generally, produces results which are in themselves diseases.

Now I come to the real cure and to the end of my story. In the summer of 1886 I first heard of Kaskine. I was struck with its being called "the new quinine" and the high claims made for it. I didn't believe a syllable of them. Neither would you—in my place. Still there was a chance, and to a chronically sick man any chance is worth taking. "It can't hurt me," I said, "I'll try it." I did try it. To my astonishment and gratification I soon began to improve. Clearly I was getting better. As I continued with Kaskine I seemed to feel the malaria going out of me and health coming back. It was a genuine, scientific healing—not one poison temporarily disguising another. The uric acid with which my system was charged was presently expelled, and my stiffened joints became pliant as before I was ever in the Michigan fogs and miasmas. The indigestion also disappeared, by bowels grew regular, my head clear, my nerves steady, and restful sleep returned. I am now permanently well; have never had any return of malaria—nor any sign of it. Results so real cannot be disputed, and I may fairly attribute them to Kaskine, because, after beginning with it, I took no other medicine. DAVID J. NORTON, State-st., Albany, N. Y.

P. S.—I read the letter of my friend Rev. J. L. Hall, Chaplain of the Albany Penitentiary, and fully accept his statements as harmonizing with my own knowledge of the medicinal properties of Kaskine.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

The Kaskine Company, 54 Warren-st., New York, and 35 Farringdon-road, London.

MITCHELL A. C. LEVY,

The Largest Manufactory of

Muslin-Lined Clothing Tickets

In the World. Capacity, 5,000,000 Daily. Competition Defied.

89 WHITE-ST., NEW YORK.

TO RENT,

In the Tribune Building,

Large front office with good vault and steam heat. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bankers' & Merchants' Building & Loan Association will be held Tuesday evening, April 12, 1887, at 7:30 p. m., at the rooms of the Chicago Real Estate Board, Room 5, 157-159 La Salle-st. As the regular election of directors will take place and other important business will come before the meeting a full attendance of the stockholders is desired.

THEODORE G. DICKINSON, Secretary.

PHOSPHATIC LEMON RYE

The great Nerve Tonic and positive cure for Dyspepsia. Ask your Druggist for it. The trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, LORD, OWEN & CO., and FULLER & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1887.

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Receiver, in Chicago, Ill., on Friday, May 6, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an Agent, to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved June 30 1876.

W. L. TRENHOLM, Comptroller of the Currency.



ALL BLACK SUITS are the standard style with many gentlemen of unquestioned good taste. To such we invite an inspection of our black worsted, four-button Cutaway, IMPORTED Suits, on sale for $20.00; then here is an extra article of the same description in choice American fabric which we guarantee under our classification method to be ALL-WOOL AND FAST COLOR—nicest of trimmings—selling at $25.00. We have also Coats and Vests in Black Crepe Cloth, IMPORTED, splendidly finished, and never-missit in fit, for $25.00, which is just what many gentlemen have sought and never found till now. In PURCHASING BLACK SUITS consider the merits of those on sale at

The C. O. D. Cap-a-pie Outfitter's,

F. M. ATWOOD

Clark and Madison-sts., N. W. Corner.

Furnishing Goods in great variety.

The "Gold" and "Silver" SHIRTS

Are the Best and Cheapest.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

America's Greatest Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,

COR. MADISON & CLARK-STS.

The Chicago firm without (and no use for) Eastern connections; pay all their bills weekly, and noted for "quick" pay.

HOTEL BRIGHTON,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Entirely remodeled and improved. Large bedrooms, open fires, hydraulic elevator, &c. Reopened March 7, and will remain open throughout the year as, heretofore.

F. W. HEMSLEY & CO.

HOTEL BARTHOLDI.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Broadway and 23d-st., Madison-square. FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

House newly furnished throughout. Rooms single or en suite, with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates.

JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

HOTEL VENDOME.

Broadway and 41st-st., New York.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Centrally located. All the latest improvements. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Special rates to permanent guests.

I. STEINFELD, Manager.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts., and at Lee's Drug Stores. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,

Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, including Botany, and lectures on Philosophy. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $450) in Greek, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology. For Program, address as above.

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OAK DININGROOM FURNITURE

IN SIMPLY ELEGANT NEW SPRING STYLES

C. H. HILDRETH & CO. 221 & 223 STATE-St.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

There were received from Brentano Bros. last week copies of late foreign publications, including *Punch*, the *Illustrated News*, *Bell's Life*, *Le Figaro*, etc.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 41°; 9 a. m., 42°; 10 a. m., 42°; 11 a. m., 42°; 12 m., 42°; 1 p. m., 42°; 3 p. m., 41°; 6 p. m., 40°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.63; 6 p. m., 29.63.

At the election of officers for the ensuing year by the West Park Board H. S. Burkhardt was chosen President, George Mason Treasurer, H. S. Thompson Auditor, Cuthbert McArthur Secretary, Frank S. Amick Assistant Secretary, O. F. Dubuis Engineer.

While a policeman was prowling about the meatshop of Adam Schneider, corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-seventh street, at a strange hour of the morning Adam mistook him for a burglar and sent a bullet whizzing by his ear. Schneider was arrested yesterday and fined.

Lawyer Wade Abbott was found guilty yesterday in Judge Shepard's court of personating an officer and sentenced to confinement in the County Jail for sixty days. Dec. 10 last he represented himself as Constable Underwood in serving a summons, under an imaginary lawsuit, upon Alfred Terry.

The sale of tickets for the third charitable performance given by the Histrionic Club took place yesterday afternoon at the Madison Street Theatre. The receipts amounted to something over $850. About two-thirds of the seats were sold, and boxes were secured by N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Reginald De Koven, G. Hogg, Wirt Dexter, and J. W. Doane.

It is not every man who has the pleasure of reading his own obituaries, but Dr. J. A. Kennicott, the dentist, is one of them. Last fall he went South for his health, and his death being reported the newspapers naturally—the doctor having been a resident of Chicago since 1832—gave him kindly notices. He returned to the city a few days ago and is now making a collection of these friendly tributes.

Frank Bowe, a porter in the Palmer House, is under bonds to appear before Justice Meech on a charge of disorderly conduct. Sunday night, while E. T. Harmon, a wealthy lumber dealer of Wisconsin, was in his room with his invalid wife the transom over the door was opened and two men peered into the room. When Mr. Harmon made for the door they ran off, but he afterwards recognized one of them as the porter Bowe. Mr. Harmon thinks blackmail was attempted, the intruders not knowing the relations of the occupants of the room.

Companies B and C of the First Infantry, I. N. G., gave an athletic entertainment and reception last night at the armory on Jackson street. The galleries were crowded with feminine youth and beauty. The program consisted of wrestling, boxing, a hurdle race, a tug of war, an assault at arms with the sabre and bayonet, followed by an entertaining dance of nine numbers, the latter being participated in by the fair occupants of the galleries, who missed no opportunities to pay graceful compliments. From an elevated platform the First Regiment orchestra played the latest operatic selections.

William Horman and John Koeppler, on their confessions to having robbed the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. of a number of revolvers, were yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,200 each by Justice Meech. These are the men for whose crime the innocent clerk, Frederick Forbes, was arrested and jailed last week, his identity being sworn to by a clerk in S. Hyman's pawnshop, No. 172 South Clark street. The Justice lectured the clerk without mercy, and intimated that if he were brought before him on the charge of perjury he would be far from lenient. The pawn clerk grew pale, and said he had made a mistake, but offered no other explanation for swearing away a man's liberty and disgracing him. Mr. Forbes, the innocent clerk, has been returned to his old position, bill clerk, with an increase of salary.

The North Town Board yesterday fixed the salaries of the town officers for the last year as follows: Clerk, $12 per day; Supervisor, $14 per day; Collector, $500 additional to the $1,500 fixed by law; Deputy Assessors, $5 per day; Cashier, $10 per day; Deputy Clerk, $10 per day. Deputy-Assessor T. J. Corcoran was allowed $100 for the damages he received March 17 from the explosion of gas accumulated in the office vault. There was an effort by Justices Kersten and Barker to fix the salaries of assistant cashier and assistant deputy clerk at $7 per day, but it was voted down after some warm talk. When $500 was voted the Collector Chief-Deputy Crawford stated that Collector Temple had received only $436 interest on the deposited funds during the year previous to the last. The Collector acquiesced in this statement, but Justice Arndt and Supervisor Griebenow expressed doubts upon that point.

Investigating the Charges Against Collector Seeberger.

Civil-Service Commissioners Edgerton and Lyman began the investigation of the charges made by George A. Webster against Collector Seeberger yesterday. The examination was conducted with closed doors, and only the Commissioners, Collector Seeberger, and Mr. Starr, representing the Reform League, were present. The principal witness was Appraiser Hoffmann, who was closeted with the investigators over two hours. He declined to say what was the nature of his testimony, but it is known that it was favorable to the Collector. Deputy-Collector Hitt was also examined, but would give out nothing. Mr. Starr is also attorney for Webster. Webster was not present, having been unable to obtain leave of absence from his position with an insurance company in Milwaukee. Mr. Starr presented the facts which Webster alleged to have taken place in regard to his removal. He also made an argument as to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners over cases of removal under civil-service rules. His argument was that when a removal had been made for political reasons (Webster being a Republican) the commission had full power to investigate, and claimed that Webster's removal had been avowed by Mr. Seeberger to have been made because of the great pressure for positions which had been brought to bear upon him. Several employés in the Custom-House were also called to testify generally as to the workings of the Civil-Service law under the present Collector. At the close of the investigation the Commissioners announced that the decision would not be made until after their return to Washington. The examination of candidates for the departmental service at Washington will be held tomorrow in the jury-room of the Custom-House. It will be conducted by Commissioner Lyman. The examination of the workings of the civil-service rules in the classified offices here will be commenced tomorrow. August Arnold, a former employé of the mailing division, but who was relieved from duty Sept. 30, 1886, hung around the ante-room waiting to obtain an audience to relate his grievances. He failed of his object, however, and retired with the assurance that he would be heard. His cause of action is said to be the recovery of the salary he claims is due him since his discharge.

Marriage of Miss Donahue and Mr. Vigeant.

Miss Marie E. Donahue and Mr. Gregory Vigeant were united in marriage last evening at St. Jarlath's Church by the Rev. Father Cashman. The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock, Miss Kittie Donahue, Miss May Mather, Miss May Dean, and Miss Romergan acting as bridemaids, and Messrs. Frank Donahue, John Farwell, James Orr, James Brandimore, and Romergan as ushers. The bride wore a costume of white crêpe, en traine, embroidered with pearls and trimmed with Chantilly lace. The bridemaids were attired in white mull, with bouquets tied with ribbon on which was painted the monogram of the bridal couple. The bridal party met at No. 266 Marshfield avenue, the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Donahue, parents of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Vigeant left for Cincinnati. April 21 and 22 they will be "at home" to their friends at No. 266 Marshfield avenue.

City-Hall.

Reports from the neighboring residents of small-pox in the Italian quarters on Sangamon street led Dr. Montgomery to make a searching investigation on that street of Nos. 182, 206, 208, 214, 216, 218, and 222, and on Union street of Nos. 118, 120, 121, 124, and 164. The houses in all cases were diligently ransacked from garret to cellar and all the occupants vaccinated. No small-pox was discovered. These people have a peculiar way of hiding their sick, as was exemplified two years ago when a baby afflicted with small-pox was found in a large clock. With this knowledge the health officers leave no stick of furniture unturned nor any cranny in the hovels uninspected. The work of vaccination in the Board of Health rooms seems to sustain the impetus given it by the scare last week. The Italian at the pest-house showed marked improvement yesterday.

BURGLARS ON THE WEST SIDE.

Detectives Who Do Not Detect—Safes Cracked with Impunity.

There is a reign of terror among the merchants of the West Side owing to the numerous successful burglaries and safe-blowings perpetrated during the last two weeks. These occurrences the police have carefully kept from the public. Saturday night, April 2, the safe of the Palace Furniture Company, Nos. 399 and 401 West Madison street, was cracked and $250 in money, together with diamonds and jewelry worth many hundreds of dollars, was taken. The cashier, C. F. Rudolph, left the store at 10:30 o'clock, securely locking the safe in the office. When he returned at 2:30 o'clock Sunday he found the safe door open and the books and papers scattered about the floor. Entrance to the building had been gained through a rear door, which had been pried open with a "jimmy." The inner iron door of the safe was locked with a common strap key. A steel drill was inserted in the keyhole, and by boring through the door the lock was easily broken. The small drawers on the inside of the safe were pried open with a "jimmy." The robbers left a bit-stock on the floor. According to the statement of Mr. Burke, junior member of the firm, the utmost apathy has characterized the acts of the police. He says that during Sunday afternoon a policeman strolled into the store and in a sleepy sort of way inquired if the safe had been robbed. "Yes," replied Mr. Burke; "were you not notified several hours ago?" The policeman said nothing further, but left the store. Forty-eight hours later a detective from the West Lake Street Station called. He asked a number of questions, when he wanted Mr. Burke to go to work on the case himself and find a certain employé whom he had discharged. The proprietors of the furniture store have heard nothing of the matter since the detective left. They were cautioned by him to say nothing.

Napoleon Barsaloux, the furniture man who became known through his dealings with Cook County, has been bothered by attempts to rob his store on West Madison street. He has doubled his force of night watchmen, and has hung over his safe a card reading as follows: "Do not spoil the safe. It is open."

Last Saturday morning "The Sea," a dry goods house at Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison street, was entered, and $400, together with some valuable papers, taken from the safe. Entrance was gained through a small window at the side of the store which opens into an alley. On the outside are bars of iron firmly attached to the casing. Under the window is a small shed, and from the top of this the burglars broke one of the iron bars. The safe was not blown open, but drilled. A hole was bored through the outside door at exactly the point where the combination lever holds the steel shaft in place. The lever was then raised and the bolts slid back. The inside of the safe was utterly ruined. This burglary was perpetrated between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday morning. T. Cohen, the manager of the store, says the robbery could not have taken place had the watchmen been vigilant.

OUR "DETECTIVE" DEPARTMENT.

It Needs Overhauling and Mayor Roche Will Do That Same.

If any department of the City Government requires the attention of Mayor-elect Roche, with a view to its reformation, it is the Central Detective Bureau. The management of that branch of the police service has been notoriously inefficient for several years past. Lieut. Shea, the Chief of the bureau, has been severely criticised more than once for his alleged brutality toward the criminals who have occasionally been captured by his slow-witted and slow-paced subordinates. There is a good precedent for a thorough reconstruction of the bureau. When Carter Harrison first assumed the reins of office he cleaned it out from top to bottom. Prior to his election there had been complaints about the detective service, but they were by no means as loud or apparently as well-grounded as the charges preferred against the department under its present régime.

Thirty regular detectives are detailed at headquarters at $1,200 a year each, and there are ten supernumeraries on patrolmen's pay, $1,000 per annum. Of this number, persons acquainted with the workings of the bureau say, only seven or eight enjoy the confidence of Chief Shea and Lieut. Kipley. These men are picked out for the pleasant jobs; the rest get the leavings and have little or no knowledge of what is really going on at headquarters. There is no system in the handling of criminal matters intrusted to the bureau. Everything is done in the haphazard, go-as-you-please fashion, and the result is that Chicago, through the inefficiency of its detective service, is regarded as the thieves' paradise of the country. Citizens who report burglaries speedily become disgusted with the way in which their cases are handled. Unless they offer some special inducement to the officers detailed on the case they are harassed and annoyed by the dilatoriness of the bureau. It would seem as if there was a tacit understanding among the "detectives" to exhaust the patience of complainants. Arrests are rarely made unless outside pressure is brought to bear on special cases; the men are detailed on other work, and cases dropped without any explanation. About the only successful work recently achieved by the force is the recovery of watches and jewelry stolen from drunken men.

The same lack of system prevails in the management of graver crimes. When a murder is committed the central "detectives" run around like lost sheep. They appear to have no idea what to do, and no one seems competent to direct them. The result is that Chicago "detectives" have become the laughing stock of the whole country, and private agencies are employed by citizens to do the work which naturally belongs to the central detail.

That the police force possesses abundant material out of which good and efficient detectives can be made is beyond dispute. Capt. Schaack has several good men at his station who did excellent work in bringing the Anarchists to justice. It is generally acknowledged that if Schaack had had his own way and not been interfered with by the incompetents of the Central office he would have done much excellent detective work. Schnaubelt, the man shown by the evidence in the trial of the Anarchists to have thrown the bomb at the haymarket, was in Lieut. Shea's office the morning after the riot, but was simply scolded and allowed to go. The next day, when it began to be understood that he was guilty, he could not be found, and has not since been seen in this country. Mr. Grinnell would have nothing to do with the regular detectives in working up the case, but relied entirely on the indefatigable Schaack.

If the city detective force were well organized and run as it ought to be the private agencies would not be overcrowded with business. Citizens would be assured that cases reported at headquarters would receive proper attention and result in occasional arrests. Fifteen good men might easily be secured who would perform more satisfactory work than 100 officers of the calibre of those comprising the present detective force. One of the methods now employed to secure information on criminal affairs is to "run in" the suspects and beat and club them into admissions or confessions which will assist the "investigations" of the department. Mooney & Boland were employed at an enormous expense to secure evidence against the "boodlers," while upward of thirty men, drawing $100 a month, and hired for that kind of work, were toasting their shins at the city detective headquarters.

Besides the Central detail there are forty or fifty men employed in detective work at the various police stations of the city, so that the aggregate cost of our inefficient system for the detection of crime is upward of $100,000 a year. How much citizens pay private agencies for work which properly belongs to the city force is difficult to ascertain. In view of the ever-recurring complaints of the incompetency of our regular detective force, Mayor Roche may with great propriety turn his attention to its reformation and reconstruction. It seems monstrous that a city like Chicago should have its criminal affairs in the hands of men who have gained the reputation of the most unsuccessful thief-hunters and burglar-catchers in the United States.—*Mail.*

SUBURBAN.

Lake View.

At the Trustees' meeting yesterday the North Chicago City Railway presented an ordinance permitting it to lay tracks on Belmont avenue from Lincoln avenue to Robey street, on Robey street from Belmont avenue to Roscoe street, and on Roscoe street from Robey to Western avenue. The matter was laid over for a week. The ordinance provides for a single fare from the city to Belmont avenue by way of Evanston avenue. The Town Attorney gave an opinion as to the present status of the Town Board. He held that as soon as the official canvass of Tuesday's vote is made the present Supervisor and Trustees are de facto officers of the city, and will remain so until new city officers are elected and qualified. He also held that the vote in favor of a city charter makes Lake View now a city. The officers-elect, if they qualify, can only do so as officers of a town under the general township organization law. The opinion was given that the present Trustees are competent to divide the city into wards, so that each ward may elect its Alderman instead of placing the entire list on a general ticket. This decision is hostile to the Republicans, who, in the latter case, could elect the entire Board of Aldermen. In the former, providing the city is districted according to population, the opposition can probably elect two Aldermen and the Labor party one.

Brand Brings His Ax Down Again.

12 of his finest cabinets and 3 lovely panels (15 in all) for $8 this week. *Quality the finest.* Brand's Studios 210 and 212 Wabash.

Stevens' superior photos, fourteen in three styles for $3. Studio, McVicker's Theatre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

Frank Jacob, Lake View, Emma Rogman	22—19
John Hajda, Anna Fecka	42—48
James Farmer, May C. Townsend	40—19
Frank Syrovatka, Mary Uher	27—20
Joseph Leusch, Christina Hamann	44—45
T. Joynson, Pullman, Maria Fay, Grand Crossing	26—22
R. Gallagher, Brighton Park, Celia Gellispey	22—20
Charles Bachman, Anna Wolf	27—25
W. Fitzgerald, Emden, Ill., Margaret O'Neill	30—28
Anton Anderson, Matseeva Carlson, Jefferson	24—28
George T. LeBouteiller, Jane G. Tucker	50—33
William A. Yager, Kittie Crowley	33—27
William P. McCauly, Margaret Evans	47—25
John Elisher, Theresa Reuther	29—27
Francesca S. Pinnello, Mary A. Grampetro	31—16
William Beyham, Lake, Mary L. Miller, same	27—24
John Bennett, Cicero, Mary Hardigan, same	42—37
Charlie Palmer, Annie Larson	27—22
Paul J. Hau, Mary J. Dunst	27—26
Franz Margner, Mary Haygevski	30—21
Thomas Jones, Sarah Russell	31—33
Christ Bender, Caroline Kircher	26—30
Charles J. Eklind, Effrensina T. Benson	29—29
Par A. Peterson, Ellen Augustson	29—20
Harry H. Flinn, Florence Lumley	22—18
Daniel Mayer, May E. Norman	22—21
James Coudon, Julia Burke	24—22
August Kunow, Friedericke Wolff	22—18
Frank Lessman, Margerethe T. Meyer	26—24
Andrew Hawkins, Emma Nelson	33—23
George A. Miller, Florence E. Woodard	38—27
William Bailey, Anna Rodgers	26—33
Matthew Cummings, Mary T. May	24—18
Charles McKeon, Dora Sullivan	32—25
Carl Giese, Lina Kneetz	26—20
Bernhart Sellin, Augusta Most	23—16
John McKenna, Bridget Eagan	28—23
Elijah Drayer, Maggie Jackson	27—33
Willis Norton, Topeka, Kas., Lillian Coats	41—28
William Boelcke, Ida Schultz	28—19
Henrich Popmenkburz, Lena Westman	35—29
N. Hoffmann, Blue Island, M. Gossmann, same	22—27
Henry Klecker, Jelleket, Ill., C. Luck, same	49—45
Alphonso Labreque, Rosa Dumas, Lake	24—17
August Berengschmidt, Bertha Sieg	46—34
Frank Velebny, Marie Prine	31—23
Daniel H. McCarthy, Catherine Donahue	23—19
William E. Owens, Alice A. Coffey	28—25
William H. Wedetz, Maggie Gartley	25—22
J. A. Stockbridge, Duluth, A. Della Smith	52—40
Andrew Schmidt, Mary Grumer	24—18
Thomas J. Cole, Jennie M. Decanter	31—26
J. S. Mayon, Eliza F. Hubbard, Hyde Park	25—24

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Reports of Government Chemists as to Purity and Wholesomeness:

"The ROYAL BAKING POWDER is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or any injurious substance. E. G. LOVE, PH. D."

"It is a scientific fact that the ROYAL BAKING POWDER is absolutely pure. It is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable Baking Powder offered to the public. "HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."

"The cream of tartar used in the manufacture of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER is free from lime and perfectly pure. The tests to which I have submitted the ROYAL BAKING POWDER prove it perfectly healthful and free from every deleterious substance. WM. McMURTRIE, E. M., PH. D.

"Chemist in Chief, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

The "Royal" is the only baking or yeast powder in the market that contains neither lime, alum, nor phosphatic acid, and is absolutely pure.

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We announce enormous reductions in several lines of

Black Goods,

Including two or three thousand yards of extremely desirable Novelties.

The prices on many of the patterns in this lot have been cut from $3.00 or $3.50 per yard—now on sale at 50c and 75c.

Velvet Grenadines	50c per yard and up
Freize Grenadines	50c and 75c per yard
Plush Stripe Grenadines	50c and 75c per yard
Wool Armure	50c and 75c per yard
Striped Novelties	50c and 75c per yard
Figured Novelties	50c and 75c per yard
Canvas	50c per yard
Wool Lace Goods, 42-in	75c per yard

Equal Values in Black Goods have never before been shown in Chicago.

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Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Pauly, Eliza Rhode	26—25
Joseph Pariek, Mary Cesal	25—24
Gregory Vigeant, Marie E. Donahue	34—25
Charles Rudolph, Hattie Somesky	27—25
Michael Walsh, Bridget Hastings	27—23
Dominick Feldman, Mary Kerner	23—17
Achille Cameron, Elmine Pauliot	31—24
J. F. Barton, Joliet, Mary Chase	45—29
Josef Ambros, Anna Lebek	30—24
F. Enert, Rosehill, Katie Diedier, Evanston	21—20
P. Donohue, Omaha, Jennie J. Canefield, Lake	21—21
G. Erikson, South Chicago, C. Carlson, same	30—31
Herman Feiher, Christina Riedel	35—33
Christian Fahrbach, Anna Rehr	27—23
Thomas Nelson, Anna Sophia Kranz	24—28
John C. Ardagh, Hyde Park, Maggie E. Mullen	27—26
Bernard Flanagan, J. Riley	29—27
Joseph E. Derick, Josie Place	26—18
David Harvey, Lake, Johanna F. Gleason, same	32—31
Marcin Czuosdrak, Marianna Polak	24—20
Paul Farusak, Rosalie Baldyg	30—20
John Lyndall, Julia Coterell	23—26
Frank Jungmann, Marie Kaiser	26—19

MARRIAGES.

ROOD—MERRILL—At Beloit, Wis., April 11, 1887, by the Rev. Dr. Fayette Royce, John C. Rood, Esq., attorney-at-law, and Miss Jennie L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Merrill, all of Beloit.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ALDIS—April 11, 1887, Leila Houghteling Aldis, wife of Owen F. Aldis, aged 32 years.

EDLER—March 31, 1887, at Ontario, Cal., George A. Edler.

Funeral Wednesday, April 13, at 2 p. m., from father's residence, 204 Evergreen-av.

FOY—At her late residence, 649 West Harrison-st, April 10, Mrs. Mary Foy, aged 65 years.

Funeral Wednesday morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock, to St. Jarlath's Church, where Requiem High Mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery via C., M. & St. P. R. R.

HOGAN—April 11, 1887, at 3943 South Halsted-st., William Thomas, infant son of Timothy and Kate Hogan, nee Tobin, aged 9 months.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. by carriages to Mount Olivet.

LEECH—WATTS—At Lytham, England, April 1, Mrs. James Watts, mother of C. E. and W. H. Leech of this city.

LINDELOOM—April 10, 1887, at 26 North Clark-st., Karl J. Lindeloom.

Funeral from above residence Wednesday, April 13, 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m. to Graceland.

LOWE—Mrs. Mary Blinton Lowe, mother of Mary Lowe, teacher, and John Lowe, U. S. N., in her 86th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter. No flowers.

LAURIE—April 10, Mary A., beloved wife of John Laurie, aged 31 years 10 months and 20 days.

Funeral from residence 81 Dearborn-av., Friday at 10 a. m., to Church of the Holy Name, thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

LAURIE—April 10, Mary A., beloved wife of John Laurie, aged 31 years 10 months and 20 days.

Funeral Tuesday (today) at 10 a. m. from residence, 81 Dearborn-av., to Church of Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

McLAUGHLIN—April 11, 1887, at 5432 School-st., Town of Lake, James McLaughlin, aged 83 years, native of Castletown, Tipperary, Ireland.

Funeral from the above residence Wednesday at 10 a. m. to St. Ann Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

☞ Michigan and Irish papers please copy.

MACK—Of quick consumption, Lizzie, wife of Harry Mack, aged 28 years.

Funeral from 58 Boston-av. Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

SPIELER—Henry Spieler, at his late residence, 832 Wells-st., April 11, aged 55, of congestion of the lungs. Funeral from residence Wednesday at 1:30 p. m.

WORMOOD—At his residence, 598 North Clark-st., Sunday, April 10, George N. Wormood, aged 28 years. Interment at Dubuque, Ia., April 12 at 2 p. m.

WARD—Suddenly at Cairo, Ill., E. M. Ward of this city.

Funeral notice later.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHICAGO FLOWER MISSION—THE FOURteenth annual meeting of the Chicago Flower Mission will be held Wednesday morning, April 13, at 11 o'clock, at the Athenæum Building, No. 50 Dearborn-st. A large attendance of members and friends is desired.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE EXecutive Board Illinois Industrial School for Girls will be held at Sherman House Club Rooms, 10 a. m., April 14.

THE WEEKLY PRAYER-MEETING OF THE Central W. C. T. U. will be held Thursday from 10 to 11 in Room 100, 161 La Salle-st. The topic: "Now, and the Hereafter," led by Miss Frances E. Willard.

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK OF FRANCIS MURphy in Farwell Hall, and it is anticipated will be one of special interest. Mr. D. L. Moody will be present during the early part of the services.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

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IMPORTANT AUCTION

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Tuesday, April 12, 9:30 a. m.,

One Thousand Lots

DRY GOODS

MERCHANDISE.

Wednesday, April 13, 9:30 a. m.,

Positively Peremptory Offering

CARPETS,

Floor Oilcloths, Smyrna Rugs,

500 PIECES.

Thursday, April 14, 9:30 a. m.,

Straw Goods,

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CLOTHING!

Extraordinarily Large Lines.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES HATS.

Friday, April 15, 9:30 a. m.,

Dry Goods, Etc.,

From Bankrupt Stocks.

ONE THOUSAND LOTS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, April 13th, 1887.

AT 9:30 A. M.,

AT AUCTION!

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

We will sell full lines of Men's Shoes, Boys' Shoes, Youths' Shoes, Women's, Misses', and Children's Shoes. All seasonable and regular. The wants of any dealer can be found in this sale. Goods can be seen any time. Auction prices will help any dealer's trade. Call and see balance of GANZ stock from the recent fire on Madison-st., unsold at last sale. Will go. A large lot of Men's hand and machine sewed samples fine goods, from a well-known maker who does not want his name published, will be sold.

N. B.—We have had sent in to us for quick disposal 139 cases of Fine and Medium Shoes. Dealers should make a note of this stock and see it.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Morning, at 10 O'Clock,

WE SELL THE

Contents of Three Large Houses,

Removed to our store for convenience of sale, in connection with our

Regular Furniture and Carpet Sale.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

This Tuesday Morning, 10 O'Clock,

WE SELL THE ENTIRE

Furniture, Carpets, &c., of Residence

176 OAK-ST.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

HOMŒOPATHY.

We have removed our Chicago Pharmacy from 234 Wabash-av. to the more centrally located store, No. 36 Madison-st., one door west of Wabash-av. Physicians' and druggists' orders will be as promptly filled as in the past. Retail buyers will find at our new quarters a complete stock of medicines by the vial or in family cases, books, and all standard homœopathic goods. Our house was established in 1835, and is the oldest homœopathic pharmacy in the country and also the largest, having fully-stocked pharmacies in Chicago, New York (2), Philadelphia (2), Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg. Our medicines are also kept in stock by over 1,800 of the leading druggists. We put our labels on nothing that is not the best that money, skill, and long experience can produce, and four international medals, the only ones ever awarded homœpathy in this country, attest our success.

BOERICKE & TAFEL.

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DUCAT, LYON & CO., Agents,

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ORDERS SOLICITED.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

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Your presence is desired at our

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—OF—

Spring and Summer

MILLINERY,

Wednesday, April 13, 1887,

When we will exhibit all the Latest Fashions in PARISIAN BONNETS, ENGLISH HATS, and OUR OWN DESIGNS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

VELVET DEPT.

The Greatest Bargain of the Season.

100 Pieces

BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE

—AND—

SATIN STRIPE VELVETS

—AT—

$1.25 per Yard.

Worth up to $3.00 per Yard.

SAMPLES MAILED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Special Announcement.

TODAY

We place on sale another lot of

100 Beaded Wraps



At $19.75.

The best value in the city.

Made of either Armure Silk, Black or Colored Velvet.

Bead Trimmings. All-Silk Linings.

SPECIAL SALE

Cashmere Wrappers

Good colors,

At $5.50.

INSPECTION INVITED.

REMOVAL!

We have removed to our new warerooms and are displaying a choice assortment of Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball

PIANOS.

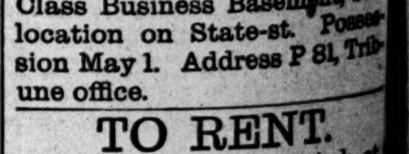
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88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Instruments.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

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TO RENT.

Store 112 E. Randolph-st.

Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.



SAVE YOUR EYES. Our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses are well known for optical accuracy and superiority. Eyes skillfully fitted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Compound and other lenses ground to order.

WILSON BROS.,

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Superior Quality and Perfect-Fitting

SHIRTS

Made to order at reasonable prices. All measurements preserved. 24 years' experience.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.
ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Abert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3120—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & S. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.
ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest corner Centre—John R. Sheas, Parmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 186, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wishack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 561, Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.
ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE 11TH INST., ON RANDOLPH, LA Salle, or Madison-st., two $5 and two $1 notes. Reward if returned. Address B 94, Tribune office.

LOST—FROM REAR OF 87 EAST WASHINGTON-st. about noon, April 11, a dark brown shepherd dog, white breast and fore feet; answers to "Rover." Liberal reward for return to United States Ex. Co. A. WYGANT, Agent.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN druggist; seven years' experience; will make examination in a few months. H 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—FOR A young German-American; good penman and typewriter. Address P 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper or to do general office work; first-class references; moderate salary. Address H 26, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY SINgle young man; strictly temperate; city reference; South Side preferred. H 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands his business; city or country. Best of references. P 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER; TEN years' experience. Good references furnished. Call or address FRED CHRISTIANSON, 162 W. Polk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GENTLEman experienced in various undertakings; can loan $1,000. Address D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man, work in a wholesale house or any kind of work. Can furnish the best of references. P 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bartender. References given for honesty. J H, 2309 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, experienced gardener, good references. Address GARDENER, 3744 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant by a lady who has references from the Metropolitan Business College. P 63, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron in private family; can take entire charge; city or country, 173 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl for general housework in a small family on the West Side. 35 West Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work, nursing, or sewing in a private family. Address 812 Maplewood-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook. Call at 2106 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. 5 Groveland-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIenced girls in private family as cook and second girl. 2513 South Park-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL TO do nurse work. 87 South Wood-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a small family. Good reference. H 25, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st., near Madison (incorporated).

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKA'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED young lady as nursery governess or nurse to one or two children. References. H 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, EXperienced with children, knowing thoroughly French and German, as governess. Please call at 2800 State-st.; up-stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—CASHIER WITH $150 (SHOW); MONey secured; good salary. 125 S. Clark, Room 55.

WANTED—FOR OFFICE WORK BY A WHOLEsale house, a young man of 18 to 21 years; must be a good penman. First-class references required. H 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED real-estate office. A rare opportunity is offered to a young gentleman of some influence and qualifications for the business. Must be a resident of South Side or Hyde Park. Address H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS old to make out bills and assist in office. Address H 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, BOOKkeeper competent to take charge of books; none other need answer. Address, giving experience, age, references, and salary wanted, P 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SKILLFUL BOOKKEEPER TO ASsist in straightening books that are incorrect. H 14, Tribune office.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS SHOE CLERK, Swedish preferred. LOEB & CO., 2886 Archer-av.

BOYS.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE BOY OR YOUNG man who understands the upholstery trade and can make himself generally useful about a furniture store, and would go west. Address M at Leland Hotel, or call in person at 6:30 to 7 p. m., Tuesday, April 12.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD TO run on errands and help around drug store. 3037 Indiana-av.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS TRAVeling salesman having an established trade in the country tributary to Kansas City; state amount of trade, territory covered, and how long. Address, with reference, Wm. B. Grimes Dry-Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the popular merchant tailoring business. Address, with references, P 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRE-BRICK SALESMEN. GIVE EXperience and reference. P.-O. Box 489.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, SINGLE MAN PREferred, who has no objection to traveling; salary $12 at commencement; must furnish bond of $500. Apply between 4 and 6 p. m. F. BURKHALTER, 1254 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMAN AT U. S. Clothing Co., corner Madison and Halsted-sts. None but steady men need apply.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TOILET SOAP maker, with a thorough knowledge of perfumery and well versed in all the modern improvements for the manufacture of all grades fine toilet soaps and the use of the most modern machinery. Address Drawer 131, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE ARCHITECTural draughtsman, at once, capable of executing accurate working drawings from sketches. Send recommendation and salary desired to J. C. SUNDERLAND, 322½ North Third-st., Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO DO INSIDE woodwork in passenger and sleeping cars; also some first-class car tinners. Apply by letter or in person to Superintendent Pullman Car-Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD FINISHERS AND FORWARDers by the Omaha (Nebraska) Republican Book-Bindery. Apply immediately to the Omaha Republican Company.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman immediately. Address H 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO RUN A BOOK-TRIMMER. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS, 144 Monroe-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS MAN AS MEAT cook. St. Denis Hotel, 107 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STEEL-PLATE LETtering engraver. Address, with specimens, and stating salary expected, Aug. Gast Bank Note & Litho. Co., 215 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER for Omaha. Inquire of J. H. PURDY & CO., 170 State-st.

WANTED — FOUR GOOD MILLWRIGHTS AT once. Apply to CHAS. KASTNER & CO., 303-311 South Canal-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN THAT UNDERstands care of lawn, grading, etc. Bring reference to Room 35, 157 La Salle-st., or 4522 Greenwood-av., Kenwood.

WANTED—PAINTER AND CALCIMINER ON private work; long job; good pay. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — ENGINEER OF A PLEASURE steamer; one that can make himself useful and is willing to do other work. B 93, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; ONE willing to be useful, and do not come without the best references. G. L. WORK, 164 Market-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE for an easy money-making business; our labor-saving invention pays larger profits than any other occupation in America; workers absolutely clear from $1 to $3 an hour; men who are not financially "strapped" should send for free samples and particulars. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY SUITS AND overcoats, made to order, on installments. References. Address W 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN LOCATED OUTside principal cities. Salary $100 per month, to represent in his own locality an old house. References. MANUFACTURER, Supt., Lock-box 1585, N.Y.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED man to solicit "ads." from the best mercantile houses only for the P. H. Reference Book; must furnish references. Call before 10 a. m. or after 4 p. m. Nonpareil Publishing Company, 609 Rialto Building.

WANTED — SOME GOOD INDUSTRIAL OR other insurance agents; terms cash. H 71, Tribune office.

WANTED — YOUNG THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced hardware man; must come well recommended and be able and willing to work hard. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN ON SMALL FARM; accustomed to horses, cows, etc.; with references. J. H. HILL, 23, 183 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING SOlicitors of good address (ladies and gentlemen) at once; rare opportunity to make big money; commission paid promptly and in full. Address H 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR LIVE MEN, CANVASSERS preferred, to sell goods from wagon to consumers; salary and commission; also men for the road. Inquire between 9 and 10 a. m. for two days. J. Y. THOMPSON, 1254 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—2802 PRAIRIE-AV. — COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron for family of five; wages, $4. Must have reference.

WANTED—GIRL, 16 OR 17, TO ASSIST IN light housekeeping. 2977 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COOK TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing; also a nurse for children and to sew at 2229 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in an American family; German or Scandinavian preferred. Call 2451 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 3544 Ellis-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 831 Washington-boulevard.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO IN the country. Apply to MRS. BUTLER, with D. B. Fiske & Co.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—MACHINE GIRLS ON PANTS AND overalls; also learners; good pay while learning. 570 West Ohio-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED AND EXPERIenced nurse to take charge of two children. Call at 417 La Salle-av., Tuesday.

WANTED—AT 3214 VERNON-AV.; NURSE GIRL to do light second work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN CARE of children. Apply 132 Walnut-st., near Lincoln.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo. painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS LADIES TO SELL the most extraordinary ladies' specialty in the world; sells itself; call or write. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO CROchet and outline work at home; steady work. WESTERN LACE M'F'G CO., 218 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
State and Jackson-sts.,
We are displaying a new and carefully selected stock of
HALLETT & DAVIS, EMERSON, and KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS.
Prices reasonable. Time payments received.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
New Upright pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.

A few Uprights of standard makes, cases slightly damaged in moving, at special bargains.

Several second-hand Square pianos, suitable for beginners, from $30 to $75.
Also the following list of bargains:

SQUARES.

1 Dunham, 7 oct.	$ 75
1 Arion, 7 oct.	75
1 Bauer, 7 oct.	125
1 Kimball, 7⅓ oct.	125
1 Fisher, 7⅓ oct.	140
2 Emerson, 7⅓ oct.	$160, 175
2 Hallet & Davis, 7⅓ oct.	175, 200

UPRIGHTS.

3 Kimball	$140, 160, 180
6 Emerson	150 to 200
2 Hallett & Davis	200, 225
2 Chickerings at bargains.	

Variety of second-hand organs and melodeons $10 to $50.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Southeast corner State and Jackson-st.

A CHANCE—
A CHANCE
FOR A BARGAIN IN PIANOS.
FOR A BARGAIN IN PIANOS.
We have taken in exchange a large number of good square pianos, embracing the Knabe & Co., Haines Bros., Reed & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Light & Co., Emerson, and other makes. To make room for our new spring stock now coming in we are selling these instruments (fully repaired and guaranteed) at less than half price—i. e., $100 to $200; $10 monthly payments if desired.
In upright pianos very little used we have excellent bargains at prices from $175 to $225.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
136 State-st., near Madison,
136 State-st., near Madison.

AT MANUFACTURER'S WAREROOMS—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. TIME PAYMENTS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
Factory, New Haven, Conn.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—RENTals (part or all) applied on purchases; also a few second hand pianos at your own price. We want the room for new goods. We have removed to our new warerooms. Popular prices—easy payments. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-sts.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
Have taken the highest honors at all great World's Expositions for nineteen years. The only American organs so distinguished at any.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS
Contain important improvements found in none others; new mode of stringing, improved action, etc. Illustrated catalogue with full description free.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY.
149 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 501.

CHICAGO FAMILY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 214 Randolph-st.—For furniture, mdse., etc.; clean, dry rooms; low rates; goods moved; advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4579.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av. Improved facilities for storage. Goods packed for shipment. Private rooms.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, and speculations.

FREE—LADIES CONSULT FREE. PERSONally or by letter; gents' charged; references given. Mrs. GRAY, 621 Van Buren-st.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment. Call 117 S. Clark-st., Room 11.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER; gives names; cures rheumatism. 1913 Wabash-av.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune teller. 445 West Madison-st., third floor.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 South Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, second floor.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—OFFICE OR BANK COUNTER COMplete. Inquire of E. S. DREYER & CO., northeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHington-st.:
2528 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement dwelling, 14 rooms; all conveniences; large barn. $50.
3635 Prairie-av., new and modern 2-story and cellar stone-front, elegant finish, d. and k. on parlor floor, 10 rooms, $60.
2227 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement stone-front, good condition, partly furnished; large barn; rent $125.
1634 Prairie-av., brownstone-front, 14 rooms, dining-room on parlor floor, steam heat, etc., $100.
1437 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement, 14 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, all conveniences, large yard, good barn, $60.

TO RENT—COLLEGE-PLACE, ELEGANT RESIdences, south and east exposure; modern and beautiful.
Drexel-boulevard, corner, 7 rooms, all well lighted, in nice order $40
Oakwood-boulevard, fine brown-stone front, and large barn; go and see it 80
1528 Forty-third-st., story brick and barn, all modern improvements 40
POLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4118 LAKE-AV.—ELEGANT RESIdence, handsome hardwood finish, living-rooms on main floor, thoroughly modern, convenient to daily suburban trains at Oakland station, also one block from starting point of Drexel boulevard, board of trade trains, and within easy reach of cable cars; reasonable rent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED TWO-story-and-cellar stone-front house on avenue, north of Thirty-fifth-st., for six months from May 1; rent $60. Apply
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2617 AND 2619 WABASH-AV.—first-class 4-story new 12-room house with all modern improvements; hardwood on first floor. Price $70 per month for three years. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, No. 190 Twenty-fifth-st.; south front; between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; from June 1; $50 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—1804 AND 1806 INDIANA-AV.; MODERN houses; 11 rooms; fine location; low rents.
WIRT D. WALKER, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT of six rooms in stone-front house. No. 3213 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—A 12-ROOM DWELLING ON THIRtieth-st., near Michigan-av.; all modern conveniences; in good repair; street to be paved by May 1; price $40 per month.
J. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3500 MICHIGAN-AV.—A TWO-STORY brick residence, with large lot 90x180.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—RARE CHANCE—3920 VINCENNES-av., corner, 11-room house, furnace, gas-fixtures, screens, barn, fine grounds, walks, etc. OWNER, 915 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 10-room brick, elegantly papered, perfect order; D. and K. parlor floor; near cars. 810 and 818 Oakwood-boulevard. OWNER, 915 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WELL LOcated in a select neighborhood near Illinois Central; 10-minute trains; rent reasonable. FRANK KNAPP, Special Agent, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, 15 outside rooms; 3431 Vernon-av.; all modern conveniences. Apply to J. M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2612 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANT modern house, 30 ft. lot, brick barn; hardwood; $1,500 per year. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3154 CALUMET-AV., AT $70, TWO-story and cellar stone front house; parlor, sitting-room, d. r., and kitchen on main floor; five bedrooms, with clothes closets in each; bath-room and three wash-basins on second floor; laundry, furnace, store rooms, coal rooms, and a front bedroom on cellar floor; best location on the street. Inquire of owner at No. 3152 Calumet-av. or 14 Market-st.

TO RENT—3811 LAKE-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement stone-front house, 8 rooms, gas-fixtures, and furnace. OWNER, 4005 Drexel-boulevard.

TO RENT—2308 WABASH-AV., 10-ROOM HOUSE; bath, furnace, etc.; barn. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM HOUSE, BEAUtifully papered, furnace, etc., No. 104 Prospect-place, opposite Ellis Park; rent $60. C. H. HOWARD, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 81.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—3630 ELLIS PARK—Stone front, 10 rooms and cellar, in first-class order, near steam and street cars. Inquire for particulars next door north.

TO RENT—1608 WABASH-AV.—STONE-FRONT—20 rooms; will put in first-class order for a good tenant; rent cheap.
Inquire Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2947 INDIANA-AV.—13 ROOMS, STONE front; every convenience; brick barn; can't be beat for the price. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FREE TO MAY 1—3145 GROVELAND-av.; house of 9 rooms, within 2 minutes' walk of the Illinois Central R. R. and cable cars; in perfect repair; rooms large and sunny; has every convenience, rent $40; also cottage 3141, contains modern convenience, $30. Apply at 3143 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES—3151 SOUTH PARK-AV., brick 9 rooms, 3150 Vernon-av., frame, 12 rooms.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE OF 18 ROOMS, 85 Third-av. Furniture for sale. 149 La Salle-st., Room 11.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHington-st:
840 Adams-st., 2-story and basement octagon stone front, 10 rooms, $50.
152 Leavitt-st., 2-story and cellar brick, 9 rooms, $45.
271 Ashland-av., 14-room stone front, $100.
121 Loomis-st., 2-story and cellar stone front, dining room and kitchen on first floor, $50.
81 Pratt-place, 2-story pressed brick, 10 rooms, $45.
409 Van Buren-st., 2-stories, 14 rooms, dining room and kitchen on first floor, $50.
394 Washington-boulevard, 2-story and basement and mansard stone front, 13 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, etc., $65.
652 Artesian-av., cottage, $18.
S. w. cor. Congress and Laflin-sts., 2-story and cellar stone front, 9 rooms, $50.

TO RENT—765 WEST ADAMS-ST., TEN-ROOM brick and barn, put in good order $50
1210 West Monroe-st., brick cottage 18
350 Fulton-st., second floor, 7 rooms 20
276 South Leavitt-st., brick flats, 6 rooms and bath. 23
873 West Madison, second floor, 5 rooms and bath. 18
105 South Hoyne, first flat, 6 rooms and bath 25
POLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-fronts, 10 rooms, in splendid condition; 220 and 224 Marshfield-av.; $40. CARTER H. HARRISON JR., 304 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE COTTAGES—MAY 1—Inquire at 540 Western-av.:

1185 Grenshaw-st., brick cottage, corner	$17
1169 Fillmore-st., brick cottage	16
1148 Taylor-st., brick cottage	16
1152 Taylor-st., brick cottage	16
1168 Taylor-st., brick cottage	16
514 Campbell-av., brick cottage	16

TO RENT—AT 81, 83, 87, AND 89 PARK-AV. and 765 Washington-boulevard, very desirable dwellings, with brick barns, all modern improvements, and first-class location. Apply at 304 North Halsted-st., or 277 South Ashland-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house, 655 Adams-st., corner of Wood. Inquire of JOHN A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—943 MONROE-ST., DINING-ROOM AND kitchen on parlor floor; house has every modern convenience; is in excellent repair; desirable neighborhood; possession at any time.
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—TWO AND THREE STORY BRICK houses with all modern conveniences on Pearce-st., near business centre, to responsible tenants. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 147 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—
Cottage, 795 W. Congress-st., 6 rooms.
Cottage, 797 W. Congress-st., 6 rooms.
Cottage, 771 W. Congress-st.
1st and 2d story flats, 6 rooms each.
Rents cheap to good parties.
WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—908 WEST ADAMS-ST., ELEGANT 2½-story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $45.
J. V. A. WEAVER,
Room 20, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—156 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Adams-sts., 2-story frame and brick basement, 9 rooms; $30 per month. H. A. WHEELER, 19 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, SIX rooms, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, all first-class; $25 per month. 689 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—333 WARREN-AV., FROM MAY 1 UNtil Oct. 1—Well-furnished house of 10 rooms, $50 per month to responsible small family. Inquire of owner on premises.

TO RENT—214 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick, 10 rooms; furnace and gas-fixtures; $40 month.
E. W. WESTFALL,
123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—115 HONORE-ST.—9-ROOM RESIDENCE with two-story barn; first-class and low rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD TEN-ROOM HOUSE, FURnished; 3 blocks from Union Park; cheap to the right tenant. Address B Z 56, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHington-st.:
207 Rush-st., stone-front, 12 rooms; dining-room on parlor floor; $85.
Oak and Clark-sts., 14-room house in excellent condition; $80.
355 La Salle-av., 14 rooms; steam heat, etc.; $100.
357 Superior-st., 2-story 8-room residence, d.-r. and k. on parlor floor; $60.
418 Superior-st., 9 rooms; $60.
200 Goethe-st., modern 12 rooms; $75.
250 Ohio-st., between Dearborn and State, 3-story and basement dwelling; good barn; $100.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
741 North Park-av.; $55. Also 745, 745½, and 747; $52.50 per month each; within a block of Lincoln Park, between Wisconsin and Centre-sts., and complete with gas-fixtures, storm sash, and screens; dining-room and kitchen on first floor.
676 Wells-st., near Lincoln Park, 10 rooms, new, hardwood finished, gas-fixtures, and screens, complete; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; rent $55.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
N. E. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE:
Elegant houses, fronting Lincoln Park; $60.
Fine residence on Dearborn-av., near Elm.
Stone-front residence on La Salle-av., near Elm.
Large house and grounds near the limits.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—
16 Lincoln-place, first floor and basement, 8 rooms, gas fixtures, etc., $35; with barn in rear $40.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
N. E. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT DWELLing; 9 rooms; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. Inquire at 555 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—13-ROOM HOUSE WITH STAble on Lincoln-av., one block from main entrance of Lincoln Park.
F. McNALLY,
148 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—367 OHIO-ST., NEAR ST. CLAIR.—Brown-stone octagon, 10 rooms, south front; in fine condition. Inquire of A. M. LYNCH, 208 South Water-st.

TO RENT—539 LA SALLE-AV.—3-STORY STONE-front dwelling, with large pleasant rooms, conveniently arranged; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—11 ASTOR-ST.—2-STORY MANSARD and cellar brick house, 11 rooms; D. R. and K. on first floor; in good order.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st., Rooms 7, 8, 9.

TO RENT—NO. 469 LA SALLE-AV.—A TEN-ROOM dwelling, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS one block from Lincoln Park; all modern improvements; $50 per month.
F. McNALLY, 148 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 505 LA SALLE-av., 10 rooms, thoroughly furnished, from May 1 to Oct. 1; rent $75 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—377 AND 379 DEARBORN-AV., 28 rooms, in perfect condition; will rent to right party for boarding-house; immediate possession.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—356 LA SALLE-AV.—SPLENDID 11-room house; steam heat; modern improvements; dining-room main floor, 5 windows. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—137 PINE-ST., AN ELEGANT 12-ROOM house; also a fine house on Superior near Pine. This is A1 neighborhood. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—101 PINE-ST., BETWEEN ERIE AND Huron; a fine 3-story brick; dining-room on main floor. Possession April 30. E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, CEment cellar, sewerage, furnace, 2 cisterns, wire screens for doors and windows, fine shade and fruit trees, 60 feet of frontage on private court, only 3 blocks from depot and near markets, post-office, school, and churches, $35 per month to good tenant; photograph of place can be seen at my office; possession can be given 10 days before May 1. S. W. PACKARD, owner, 29 Borden Block.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—SEVEN-ROOM BRICK houses, all modern improvements, Nos. 515 and 517 Sixty-first-st.; $30.
SCOTT & GAGE,
48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD, OPPOSITE DEpot—2-story 10-room, cellar, and attic brick house, with yard, $30. Call on premises.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—NICE COTTAGES and grounds; rent from $13 to $35 per month. Go and see them.
POLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE FRAME HOUSE AT SOUTH Evanston; large grounds; convenient to depot. Price, $20 per month. E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GLENCOE, HOUSE AND 5 ACRES or more garden and meadow; low rent.
An attractive 9-room house and large grounds, finely improved; $27.50.
CHAS. N. HALE, 20 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—1149 GENESEE-AV., LAWNDALE, 2 blocks from C., B. & Q. Station, 2-story and cellar 8-room brick house; all conveniences; $25.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT LAKESIDE, FURNISHED; nine large rooms, closets, cellar, attic, woodshed; heated by furnace; good well, cistern, flowers, shrubbery, grape vines; short distance from lake and depot. For terms apply to F. J. GAGE of Gage & Meyer, Winnetka, Ill.

TO RENT—HOMES AT WINNETKA; ALSO TWO small farms to rent and one for sale, at Winnetka. Address
F. O. LYMAN,
Winnetka, Illinois.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—COMPLETELY FURnished house of nine rooms for three or four months. Address B 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA, ON LAKE SHORE, house and barn and 3 or more acres of land. Address H 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—NOS. 5415 AND 5419 Madison-av., 2 desirable brick basement houses in first-class order, with modern improvements; $30.
M. L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS AND SUITES OF ROOMS IN Hodges Building, cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.; rent from $20 to $50 per month; first-class elevator and free janitor service. Apply at elevator or Room 26, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE ELEGANT CARLETON flats, upper and lower, 18th-st., near Michigan-av.; 8 rooms, steam heat, janitor, and elevator. WIRT D. WALKER, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS—Fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305 Pullman Building.

TO RENT—SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE flats on the South Side, all newly papered, and every convenience. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE 5 AND 6 room flats in the Belvedere, cor. Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.; newly papered; all modern conveniences.
Estate of F. C. PORTER,
Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5, 6, OR 8 ROOMS, to nice people; piano if required; near Oakland Station and Drexel-boulevard. Address H 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT REASONable prices in Seaverns' Building, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT "LENOX" Buildings, 3527 to 3543 Cottage Grove-av., one 6-room flat; also one 3-room flat; they have ranges, refrigerators, screens, shades, mirrors, janitor service, etc. BURBANK & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH, 6-ROOM FLAT; ALL outside rooms; 30th-st., near Prairie-av. CHAS. EHLERT, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—3723 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CHOICE 6-room flats, $25 and $30; fine bath rooms, mantels, closets, pantries, gas fixtures, screens, awnings, halls lighted, janitor service, water-tax paid, convenient to cable cars and Illinois Central trains. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER WABASH-av. and 18th-st., convenient 5 and 6 room flats; bath, gas fixtures, janitor service, etc.; rent moderate. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS—INQUIRE AT 133 Dearborn-st., in bank:
Suites of 4 rooms, from $25 to $35, corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHington-st.:
896 West Madison-st., 4 rooms, second floor, $14.
79 Aberdeen-st., 7 rooms, first floor, $25.
983 West Madison-st., 6 rooms, second floor, $25.
983 West Madison-st., 3 rooms, third floor, $10.
266 West Randolph-st., 3 rooms, second floor, $12.
254 Ogden-av., 4 rooms, second floor, $15.
170 Aberdeen-st., 6 rooms, bath, etc., $30.
243 Blue Island-av., 8 rooms, $22.
243 Blue Island-av., 8 rooms, third floor, $22.
191 Hoyne-av., 7 rooms, second floor, $25.
512 West Madison-st., 4 rooms, $16.50.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST—WEST SIDE FLATS—Inquire at 540 Western-av.

437 Western-av., second floor, brick, 5 rooms	$13
497 Western-av., third floor, brick	11
525 Western-av., second floor, brick	10
1155 Grenshaw-st., first floor, brick	7
1157 Grenshaw-st., second floor, brick	11
1173 Grenshaw-st., second floor, brick	11
1174 Fillmore-st., second floor, front	10
1182 Fillmore-st., second floor, rear	8
1183 Fillmore-st., second floor	9
498 Campbell-av., second floor	10
1152 Harvard-st., first floor	12
1188 Harvard-st., third floor	10
1060 West Polk-st., first floor	12

TO RENT—NO. 484 W. VAN BUREN-ST., FLAT of 7 large rooms, all modern improvements; building 25x65; large bay windows; gilt paper on walls and ceiling, etc.; $35.
No. 483 Van Buren-st., 3-room flat, with bath and closet, large bay window, hot and cold water; a perfect little flat for man and wife; $21.
Park-av., No. 267, finest 7 and 8 room flats on West Side; $40, $35, and $30.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
Removed to 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FLATS FOR SMALL families. Call at 429 Park-av., on premises. W. K. LOWREY.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS FLATS — THREE large rooms and bath, gas, etc., $20 per month. 669 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE LODER BLOCK, ON West Harrison-st., from May 1; 6 and 7 rooms each; all modern improvements; suitable for housekeeping; cars go by the block; the best flats for the money on the West Side; possession of one flat given immediately.
WM. H. THOMPSON,
229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—729 W. MADISON-ST.—5-ROOM FLAT; every convenience; $22 per month. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—MADISON-ST., BET. HALsted and Dime Museum; also, Halsted bet. Madison and Monroe; best place in the city for room-renting. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEW 6-ROOM FLATS, FINE bath rooms, pantries, closets, mantels; near two lines of cars, 1076 Twelfth-st. boulevard, $18 and $20. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE—POSSESSION at once. Inquire 540 Western-av:

1151 Grenshaw-st., second floor, brick	$11
1159 Grenshaw-st., first floor, brick	7
1184 Grenshaw-st., third floor, brick	10

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND ROOM 7 FLATS, handsomest homes in Chicago, for $25 per month; gas fixtures, marble mantels, every convenience; clean, light, and desirable. Apply at 1029 Adams-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE "IRVING," 604 DIVISION-ST., first floor, 8-room apartment, hardwood finish, steam heat, etc. $65.
521 Dearborn-av.—7-room apartment on second floor; steam heat, janitor service, etc.; $55.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, MARQUETTE.
7-room flat, Charlevoix, 85 and 87 Rush-st.
7-room flat, 333 Ohio-st.
5-room flats, 390 Garfield-av.
8-room house, 324 Orchard-av.
J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House Block.

TO RENT—FLATS—
674 Wells-st., 7 rooms, new, gas fixtures and screens complete, hardwood finish, rent $37.50.
Third floor, 839 North Clark-st., facing Lincoln Park, complete and new; rent $30.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
N. E. Cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—TEN MINUTES BY CABLE ROAD from Board of Trade—Delightful second floor, 417 La Salle-av., corner Division, with steam heating, hardwood floors, beautifully decorated, all outside rooms; also first floor 482 North Clark and 518 North Clark-st. A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—213 ILLINOIS-ST., ELEGANT FLATS, 6 rooms and bath-room, all modern improvements; $20, $30, $35.
SIMPSON DUNLOP,
618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLAT IN ALBANY APARTment building, corner North Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats have all modern conveniences, steam heat, etc. Apply J. M. GAMBLE, Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD FLATS IN NEW BUILDING, Wells and Ontario-sts., 6 rooms, bath, etc.
F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR STATE—8-room flat; range, sideboard, etc., and janitor. PERCY W. PALMER, 37, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 208 CHESTNUT-ST., FIRST AND second flats; 7 and 8 rooms.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
Removed to 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—287 WEBSTER-AV.—THE BEST 8-room flat on the North Side, with all modern improvements, and stable room for horse and buggy if wanted.
O. T. KELLOGG,
Corner Halsted-st. and Webster-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT ON THIRD FLOOR. Furniture for sale, at 175 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM BRICK FLAT NO. 190 BLACKhawk-st.; $13. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND PARLOR FLOOR, also 2 flats, opposite Water-Works. Apply 119 East Pearson-st.

TO RENT—IN DE LINCOLN APARTMENT Building, 60 and 62 Wisconsin-st., seven rooms, steam heat and janitor, two bay windows and porches, all outside rooms. Owner, A. NELSON, Metropolitan Block, Room 106, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE FLATS, 284 RUSH-ST., corner Walton-place, one block from State-st. cars; main floor 7 rooms; all conveniences; $55; key at upper flat.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—7-ROOM BRICK FLAT; ALL CONveniences; 1520 Belmont-av., near Clark-st., Lake View, $30. A. HEILE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 231 Wabash-av., containing 20 rooms; furniture for sale. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS IN THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR two young men each; $12; bath and gas. 1927 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE AND square rooms; reasonable; every convenience. 1927 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—NICELY FURNISHED back parlor, with privilege of front parlor; also small sleeping-room. M 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 7 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—ELEgantly furnished front room for 2 gentlemen.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHington-st.:
1734 Wabash-av., large store, with good basement, suitable for a drug store or any retail business; rent moderate.
120 Eighteenth-st., large store and basement, corner of alley between Wabash-av. and State; $40.
268 West Randolph, store and rooms in rear; $27.50.
1429 Wabash-av., store, 15x30; $25.
979 West Madison-st., store, 25x30; $20.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORES AND BASEments, 25x70, in Thompson's Block on West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Pirie's; business centre of the West Side; two stores can be connected; good stand for jewelry, 283 having been occupied last nine years by a jeweler, for boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, dry goods, millinery, grocery, wall-paper, stationery, restaurant; any live man with a good stock can make money on West Madison-st.
WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO RENT BUILDING, store, or loft for business or manufacturing purposes call and see my large list.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE ROOM, 39TH-ST. AND Michigan-av. CHAS. D. SEEBERGER, 38 Lake.

TO RENT—STORE IN BUILDING S. E. CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES WITH LIVING rooms in rear, 3723 Cottage Grove-av.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—STORE 360 STATE-ST., NEXT TO THE corner of Harrison-st., east front, 25x110 feet. Apply to CHARLES KOZMINSKI & CO., 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of a large store in centre of wholesale district; steam heat and gas furnished; nice office, etc.; possession at once. Apply on premises, 197, 199, and 201 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 40X180 FEET, WITHIN TWO blocks of Court-House; rental, $2,500. Also loft; water elevator.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY NICE STORES IN good locations on West Madison and Lake-sts., suitable for drug store, groceries, or meat market. Will make it an object to responsible parties to rent. POLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 171 AND 173 LAKE-ST.—FIRST floor and basement, 40x170 from May 1. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—23X65; GOOD BUSINESS LOcality. 685 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 73 Jackson-st., near State; fine location and well lighted. E. L. BRAND, 210 and 212 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—136 AND 138 WEST MADISON-ST., near the site of the new Haymarket Theatre, the entire building, now occupied by the Sterling Furniture Company, from May 1. Long lease.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE AND SHOW WINdow; suitable for wholesale and retail or offices. 170 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFT. 33 MARKET-ST.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON HALSTED-ST. for grocery, an old stand, from May 1, to good tenant. Inquire at 16 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST. STORES; 623 for tailor, $25; 630, grocery, $30; flat above, $18. WARREN, 535 Madison-st.

TO RENT—39 LA SALLE-ST. STORE AND basement.
E. W. WESTFALL,
123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—STORES IN SEAVERNS' BUILDINGS, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—WANTED—A GOOD TENANT FOR grocery and meat market in Seaverns' Building, Twenty-second-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, WITH 3 COMFORTable living rooms, in good retail location, at 2228 Indiana-av.; low rental. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE 22x50, IN GOOD RETAIL location, at 32 Rush-st.; fixtures for sale cheap. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-STORY STORE AND FLATS, beautiful front, thorough construction, 1076 12th-st. boulevard. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, 3701 COTTAGE Grove-av.
A. T. EWING,
38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—STORES, 61 AND 69 MARKET-ST., CORner Washington, two-story and basement; elevator; 20x65; private alley.

TO RENT—3103 STATE-ST., LARGE STORE WITH 7-room flat, suitable for any business, rent moderate. Apply to owner, 3209 Dearborn-st.; or
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT — STORES, BUILDINGS, LOFTS, houses, and flats. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICES
ON FAVORABLE TERMS
IN THE NEWLY ARRANGED AND REFITTED
CHAMBERS BUILDING,
155 AND 157 DEARBORN-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND MONROE-STS.,
OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
First-class elevator, janitor and watchman service.
No printing in the building.
APPLY TO BARNARD & CALKINS,
109 La Salle-st., near Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5.
J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—MY NEW BRICK STORE AT ENtrance to Union Stock-Yards. J. C. CHRISTIAN, 837 Root-st.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING—Several desirable offices.
Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—EXCEPTIONALLY LOW—A CORNER office, 26x25, fronting on Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av., Exchange Building; two large vaults, steam heat, etc. See this before locating.

TO RENT—AT 77 SOUTH CLARK-ST., LARGE second floor room, 18x50, for office or commercial use; good vault. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 4 OFFICES, SECOND FLOOR, 80 Dearborn-st. Apply to JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DESK ROOM AT FRONT window in this office; very cheap at $10 per month. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—NEW OFFICES AT 168 AND 170 WASHington-st., with side entrance on Fifth-av.; bank vaults, steam heat, and elevator. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SPECIALLY FITTED FOR dentists opposite main entrance of Lincoln Park; opportunity to establish good business.
F. McNALLY, 148 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE OR DESK ROOM with attorneys in Honore Building. Type-writer or stenographer preferred. Call at Room 71.

TO RENT—FINE SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE remodeled building, 95 and 97 Washington-st., from May 1. To be thoroughly refitted with steam heating, elevator, and all modern improvements.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, 90 LA SALLE-ST. ONE suite of 3 rooms, third floor; vault; elevator. Low rent. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND SHOW-ROOM; SECOND floor; 109 Wabash-av. Apply to H. G. ROOT.

TO RENT—SPECIAL NOTICE TO DENTISTS AND doctors—The fifth floor of the building northwest corner of State and Washington-sts., is to be fitted up especially for the use of doctors and dentists. Quarters can now be secured for May 1. Steam heat.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE FOR A BUSINESS connected with the interior furnishing of fine residences. CROSSMAN & LEE, 266 Wabash-av.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR storage purposes, second, third, and fourth floors of building rear 106 Randolph-st., separate or together; entrance 106 Randolph-st., and from alley (Court-place). GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 242 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—4 LARGE LOFTS, 57 AND 59 SOUTH Water-st. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS, WITH POWER—338, 340, AND 342 Dearborn-st.; passenger and freight elevator. Corner Canal and Washington-sts., second floor, 40x80 feet, with 10-horse power. Also basement corner, with power.
E. W. WESTFALL,
123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS OF building 88 and 90 Lake-st.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH POWER IN BEIDLER'S new block, southwest corner Washington and Union-sts.; this is one of the best buildings and best arranged for factory purposes in Western country; for light and convenience has no superior; look at it, and call on
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO LOFTS, 100X100 EACH, LIGHT on 3 sides; office room on ground floor; possession May 1. Apply to MILLER & KLEIN, 121 Michigan-st.

TO RENT — FOURTH FLOOR OF 116 AND 118 Franklin-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — WELL-LIGHTED CORNER BASEment, 40x80, with power and steam heat; also lot adjoining; good manf'g place for wood or iron works. E. H. WACHS, La Salle-av. and Indiana-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 40X100, corner Canal and Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 20X100, AND CORNER basement, 50x100; very light, dry, and desirable; also basement adjoining, 40x100; together or separate; immediate possession if desired. Apply to SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st., corner La Salle-av.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF 208 STATE-ST., near Adams. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Well-lighted room; 8,000 square feet floor space; steam heat; power and elevators; ironworker preferred. Reedy Elevator Co., 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—1-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 20x70, fronting on Milwaukee-av. and Clinton-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 50X100 FEET, WITH POWER and steam heat; light on two sides and large skylight; splendid place where good light is necessary. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON CO., corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—BUILDING, REAR 290 SOUTH CLINton-st.; engine, boiler, and machinery for sale. Inquire at 200 North Union-st., or on premises.
A. SPARR, Assignee.

TO RENT—
GOOD HOUSES,
GOOD FLATS,
GOOD STORES.
And good buildings for factory purposes. West Side.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—VAN BUREN-ST., MAIN FLOOR, suitable for shop, with power, and salesroom in front. Hess Stove Works, 208 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—171 AND 173 WEST MADISON-ST., east of Halsted and adjoining the new Haymarket Theatre Building, now being built; this is the finest and best-arranged building for a large business on the West Side, and for furniture, clothing, or shoe business could not be better arranged nor in a better locality; has elevators, electric light, and heated by steam.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—LINCOLN PARK LODGE HALL, COR. N. Clark and Centre-sts.; can be rented for society purposes every Saturday and alternate Wednesday evenings. Apply to M. M. GOODALE, Sec., 138 South Water-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE, 3 STORIES AND basement, northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts., for 1 or more years. Apply to JOHN AND WALTER MATTOCKS, Attorneys, 234 La Salle-st., Room 83.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS OF building 88 and 90 Lake-st. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, SOUTHEAST CORNER Clark and Van Buren-sts. Fine location for saloon. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—BUILDING REAR 145 21ST-ST.—HAS gas, water, and sewerage connection, platforms and carriage way to second floor, suitable for carriagemaker, carpenter-shop, or light manufacturer of any kind. Apply at 2100 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 200 MICHIGAN-ST., 32x110, 4 floors and basement; 2 elevators; engine and boiler in basement; well suited for storage or manufacturing; rent cheap.
F. J. REED,
161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SUMMER RESORT FOR SEASON—A handsome cottage, furnished, situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence River, among the Thousand Islands, at Alexandria Bay, New York. For terms and particulars apply to H. SISSON, Watertown, N. Y.

TO RENT—BASEMENT UNDER U. S. CLOTHING Store, Madison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL SIX-STORY building, 394 Dearborn-st., near Grand Trunk Depot; suitable for a small hotel and restaurant.
E. L. BRAND, 210 and 212 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEW BLOCKS, NOW finished and being finished, West Side. Our demand for rents this spring are the largest for years and new places go off like hot cakes.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, between Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts., on Michigan or Prairie-av.; must have good barn. Address M Q 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEW BUILDINGS—WEST Side—If you want good tenants bring in your plans, if not finished we can rent them for you; we make West Side property a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, two or three rooms partially furnished for housekeeping, with gas, bath, etc., on North Side, south of Chicago-av.; have stove, cooking utensils, crockery, cutlery, bed linen, table linen, etc. Address, stating terms, etc., H 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH OPTION OF BUYing (rent to apply on purchase), good house in Fourth Ward; value, about $5,000. Address, with full description, N., 503 Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, a pleasant furnished room near business centre; state rent; must be reasonable. Address H 33, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — FURNISHED — SMALL cottage or part of house, with ground, in the suburbs; must be comfortable and low rent; send all particulars. B 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms located between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts., east of Wabash-av. 2523 Indiana-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE CHEAP—THE only furniture store in Hyde Park; doing a good business; no opposition; cheap rent; best location; any amount of furniture repairing to be had; good reason for selling. Come and see place from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., 5215 Lake-av., Hyde Park.

ANY PERSON HAVING A NEW INVENTION or patent for America or Europe and desiring financial aid may obtain money by writing and stating the following: Detailed description of invention, terms proposed, date of patent. Address Box 356, New York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A business-man that understands German and English and has $5,000 to invest in an established paying business; steady trade assured; in fine location; the closest investigation invited. Call or address C. M. D., Room 3, 102 Washington-st.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSIness for sale at a bargain; large profits. Owner has other matters requiring his time. Address B G 3, Tribune office.

BAKERY FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS, 2 OVENS, ice-cream parlor, and everything complete and in good running order. H. C. & C. DURAND. Clinton French, salesman.

CONFECTIONERY, BAKERY, CIGARS, NEWS, stationery, good location, stock, and trade established four years. Inquire 519½ West Van Buren-st.

DRUG STOCK WANTED; ALSO SHOWCASES and some fixtures. P 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PALMER HOUSE CANDY STAND; cheap for cash. See D. KAUFMANN, 56 Calumet Building, between 12 and 2 p. m.

FREE FACTORY SITES ON THREE TRUNK-line railroads at Muskegon, Mich.; largest lumber manufacturing city in the world. D. C. McKAY, Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD paying hotel investment in Grand Island, Neb. For particulars address
W. A. WHITNEY, Grand Island, Neb.

FOR SALE—A STRAW HAT BLEACHERY IN operation; the best in the West. Address D 81, Tribune office.

WE WILL EMPLOY A MAN, WITH A NO. 1 reference, as cashier, that will invest $3,000 in a substantial and paying business, and pay him a good salary for a term of years. Address P 86, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CROWN OIL STOVES, RANGES, COOK STOVES, tailor stoves, furnaces; low prices.
MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD, STYLISH, AND PERFECTLY sound horse, weighing about 1,150 pounds, broke to city use and very cheap, as our oyster season is about to close.
J. S. FARREN & CO.,
40 State-st.

FOR SALE — THREE SINGLE THREE-SPRING express wagons, newly painted and in perfect order, very cheap.
H. H. MARTINDALE,
432 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 7-room cottage in Lake View; furniture cost $2,000; will sell for one-fourth the value; rent $18 per month. McHENRY & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHAMBER SETS, LARGE range, dining-room table, etc. 197 Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—FINE COUPE OR BUSINESS HORSE, Golddust, 15¾ hands high, mahogany bay, sound and kind. Address
WILD,
136 South State-st.

HAVE A CARRIAGE TO REPAIR AND PAINT, or will sell or exchange for lighter carriage suitable for one horse. Call on or address J. C. B., Room 10, 191 Clark-st.

NEW AND OLD CARPETS CAN BE WOVEN into rugs by J. RASMUSSEN, 182 North Peoria-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—
Small interest in manufacturing or jobbing dry goods or pertaining to; large acquaintance, experience. Will increase business.
Address P 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—ACTIVE OR SILENT—Manufacturing a specialty; large profit. M R 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $50,000 IN the manufacturing of brass goods; large demand; established trade; own the factory; no rent; business pays a large profit; want more capital to supply the demand. Address H 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH SEVERAL THOUsand dollars in a business successfully established elsewhere; certain to succeed and bound to divide the business of a leading monopoly in Chicago; large profits; investigation solicited. H 22, Tribune.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CHEAP JAKE, 289 SOUTH CLARK-ST., PAYS the highest price for cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 553 W. Indiana-st. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—B1 SCHOONER, 300 TONS BURTHEN; capacity 300 m feet lumber; light draft, wire rigging, good outfit; want cash offer. 53 Portland Block. JOHN B. WARREN.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED—FEE ONLY $5; PATENT law, all branches; long experience, low charges. W. K. HAYNES, Lawyer, 53 Dearborn-st., Suite 28.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT BOILER, in good order, now in use, original cost $350; will sell for $100 with all attachments. Apply to SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Windsor European Hotel, 147 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HOW TO SING LIKE PATTI AND SCALCHI taught by Madame Lassaugue, prima donna from the Imperial court of his Majesty, Napoleon III. Apply to MADAME LASSAUGUE at the Langham, 329 Michigan-av., from 10 to noon, daily.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, SELECT—Advanced phrase-writing one of our specialties. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A MAN OWNING REAL ESTATE, WHO WILL go bonds of $20,000 for an organized company for a reasonable consideration. Said bond is a matter of form. P 85, Tribune office.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

FIVE HUNDRED SHARES NORWAY IRON stocks for sale at $2.30. H 39, Tribune office.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines and same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit, at current rates. D. S. PLACE & CO., removed to 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 3 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT very lowest rates; no delay or attorney fee. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE SECURIties at lowest rates of interest. Building loans made.
A. LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

PRIVATE LOANS—LOW RATES ON FURNITure, pianos, and any collateral; no removal of property; no delay; satisfaction guaranteed.
B. L. DEMINT, 134 E. Madison-st., Room 2.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., have money to loan on improved Chicago real estate; low rates of interest; in sums to suit borrowers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPtroller of the Currency, Washington, March 12, 1887.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, Jesse D. Abrahams, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of March, 1887.
No. 3,647. J. D. ABRAHAMS,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY sums of $3,000 and upwards, at 6 per cent without commissions. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURity in sums to suit. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY ON HAND TO loan on real estate.
W. M. WILLNER, Room 2, 128 La Salle-st.

$60,000 MORE, SUMS TO SUIT. BUILDING loans; "get there" money. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 6.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family hotel; homelike and pleasant rooms furnished elegantly; excellent table.

1344 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS and first-class board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

1732 INDIANA-AV.—EAST FRONT ALCOVE room and single room, no May moving; superior location; first-class table board.

1823 WABASH-AV.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms May 1 with best of table board.

2232 WABASH-AV.—WITH BOARD, HANDsomely-furnished front rooms, en suite or single. Prices to suit the times. House modern.

2256 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, with superior board; cheap.

THREE OR FOUR PERSONS DESIRING BOARD in small family with no other boarders can find three rooms convenient to Thirty-fifth-st. station, I. C. R. R. Address B 99, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

65 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE, SINGLE, AND DOUBLE rooms, heated, with board; day-boarders.

68 RUSH-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, WITH excellent board.

248 OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS; GENTLEmen preferred.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms, with board.

437 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms with first-class table board; also day-board in private family.

HOTELS.

HOTEL SUPERIOR, NORTH CLARK AND SUperior-sts.—First-class family hotel. Choice first floor suite of rooms with board. May 1 we will have an annex, No. 285 Superior-st., with full south and east fronts; some choice suites of rooms with board. Call and engage rooms.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms $2 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 AND 76 East Adams-st. Rates 75c and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations.
The Chicago Boarding & Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 4th floor, 157 to 161 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN OWNING ELEGANT modern 12-room house near Lincoln Park will rent to a responsible American family of adults and take large portion in board. References. Address RAY, Room 70 Ill. Bk. Bdg.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—AT A FIXED PRICE FOR 99 YEARS, a large corner and 2 inside lots in the new wholesale district; will loan money to help build.
J. P. WHITE,
Room 10, 99 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUAtion, my house; second south of Post-Office. THOS. B. BRYAN, Adams Express Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL—A stylish team of gray mares; sound, gentle, fast, and safe drivers; will also drive singly and go well under saddle; fine rubber trimmed double harness, single harness, top surrey, cutter, etc. Apply at barn of 3239 Michigan-av., from 6 to 8 and 10 to 5.

FOR SALE—FINEST LIGHT CARRIAGES, ELEgant Surreys, phaetons, buggies, carts, and harness in the city; 20 per cent off down-town prices; will exchange also large number of first-class second-hand buggies and carts; open evenings. Repository 283 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DARK BAY GELDING; AGE SEVEN; sound, gentle, and stylish, good roadster; Studebaker side-bar buggy, road cart, fine set harness, blankets, robes, etc. Principals only address P 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH RIDING SADDLE AND bridle, never used, cheap. H 27, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 105 Randolph-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES REPAIRED. SEND POSTal-card to J. MATH, 45 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO HANDLE AN AUTOmatic sash-lock. Locks both sashes in any position. Fastest-selling novelty of the age. No competition. ALFRED T. CONROW, 163 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WELL ORGANIZED AND SUBSTANTIAL COMpany wishes to contract with a builder to build a large brick building, who will invest $5,000 in the company. P 86, Tribune office.

BUGS—IF YOUR HOUSES ARE INFESTED WITH bugs or roaches call on COMAN, or address a postal to the same old number for 12 years, 2936 Dearborn-st.

CAST-IRON OR STEEL PILING AS A SUBSTItute for wood in construction and renewals of docks, piers, and trestlework; its durability and economy, its importance to Chicago. Iron Piling Co., office 161 La Salle-st.

PLEASANT PRIVATE ROOMS, BEST CARE; terms reasonable; for ladies before and during confinement. MRS. GARVEN, Midwife, 473 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—PASSENGER, FREIGHT, EXCURsion steamers; schooners and tugs.
JOHN B. WARREN, 53 Portland Block.

WANTED—PUBLISHER FOR AGNOSTIC WRITings. G 97, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—

AT A BARGAIN.

THE NEW

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT

BRICK RESIDENCES,

1284 to 1312 Wilcox-av.;

Between San Francisco and Sacramento-avs.

8 rooms, bath, furnace, mantels, and all modern improvements.

Deepest lots in neighborhood, 125 feet.

Handsome cut-stone trimmings and plate-glass windows.

Three just sold, and the rest will go within the next 30 days.

Speak quick if you want one.

Price, $3,900 to $4,200, with easy terms to suit customers.

Madison-st. cars run within one block of this property.

Apply on premises, or to

CORNELIUS BARKER,
No. 1313, opposite.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, on Monroe near Honore; only $6,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., EAST OF ASHLAND-AV.—$6,500 will buy a modern-built 2-story, cellar, and attic brick house, with all improvements; first-class order; possession at once. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—755 WEST INDIANA: A GOOD TWO-story building, store on 1st floor, flat over, cottage in rear; if sold before 28th, $4,100; rents, $40. This is a bargain. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—757 WEST JACKSON-ST., 37 feet front at corner of Winchester-av.; two story frame house, south front; 12 rooms; large cellar and stables; will sell or rent at a bargain if applied for at once. H. A. WHEELER, 19 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE bankers and real-estate brokers, 110 Dearborn-st.: Ten acres east adjoining Hamlin-av., between West Kinzie and West Ohio-sts.; ripe for subdivision and can be bought cheap.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, NEAR Union Park, stone front residence, $12,000. Also brick residence, same locality, $8,500. PHILIP MYERS, Room 5, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3 ELEGANT STONE-FRONT HOUSES on California-av. and Monroe; terms low and terms easy. 1246 West Monroe, 9-room brick just west California-av. for $5,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—6 NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, complete in every respect, on Colorado-av., between Albany and Kedzie, half-way between Madison and Van Buren-st. horse cars; price $3,500; on very easy terms to right kind of parties; man on premises Sunday to show houses. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, Owner, 242 Rialto Building, 145 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—93 LOOMIS-ST., A COZY 9-ROOM stone front, near Jackson-st.; northwest corner Harrison-st. and Hoyne-av., 2-story stone fronts; want an offer on either or both; will give a great bargain if sold before May 1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN A HOUSE and lot on West Side, is at 655 South Rockwell-st., a few doors north of Ogden-av., two blocks west of Western-av.; 18-room house, upper part pressed brick, lower part frame; arranged in 4 flats; will rent for $400 per year; buyer can occupy one flat and rent out balance; lot 25x120; price only $2,500; very easy terms; long time. Apply to E. W. WESTCOTT, 435 South Robey-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION MAY 1ST, 152 SOUTH Lincoln, a good 2-story frame house and lot; only $3,750; one-half cash, balance, 1 and 2 years. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY POLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 LA Salle-st.: Adams-st., near Wood, 2-story and cellar brick, with white-stone front, 9 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; just newly repapered and decorated; good furnace and all conveniences and all in first-class order. Will be sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION ON OR BEFORE MAY 1—678 Monroe-st., a fine brick house and lot; house in fine order; want to sell, and open for a reasonable offer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 60 FT. ON COTtage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st., for $8,000 today only. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 3 FLAT BUILDING; RENTS for $900 per year; on West Harrison between Loomis and Laflin; $9,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front near 29th-st., with 30-ft. lot and brick barn. Look at this place. Few such bargains on the boulevard.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brick house, with 50-ft. lot. Very choice location; $37,000.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE—Finished six months ago; heated by hot water; conservatory for flowers; 40-ft. lot; $32,500.

FINE NEW HOUSE—Heated by steam; elegant interior, recently decorated; 40-ft.; $25,000.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—With corner lot, 50x174 ft. and brick barn; $36,000. Very desirable.

MICHIGAN-AV., No. 1508—New and handsome green stone front, 25 feet wide. Will sell for $4,000 less than cost. Rare bargain.

DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, heated by steam, with lot 100 feet front, large brick barn; fine view of the lake; cost present owner $40,000; price $30,000. I will submit an offer of $25,000.

CALUMET-AV.—Fine house with large grounds, north of 22d-st. No incumbrance. Will sell for cash or take all in other good city property.

MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2021, steam heat; brick barn.

INDIANA-AV.—No. 2612, modern house, extra well built; hard wood on parlor floor; 30-ft. lot. Brick barn.

NEW HOUSE—WITH LOT 100X150 FEET, FINELY finished house; kitchen has tile floor and tile wainscoting. The tile work in bathroom cost $1,000. Call at my office and see plans. $20,000.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE—Rock-faced blue Bedford stone, 25 ft. wide. Lot 25x125 ft. Very handsome interior; $20,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, heated by steam, with 50-ft. lot and first-class barn; $36,000.

FOR SALE—BY CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE bankers and real-estate brokers, 110 Dearborn-st.: Michigan-av., near 39th-st., modern brick and stone residence, perfect interior plan, 8 rooms, elegant mantels, finished laundry, storeroom, and closets, and all appurtenances necessary to a strictly first-class residence; was built for a home and not to sell.

FOR SALE—BRIGHT, NEW MAY-DAY HOMES AND CHOICE LOTS—
SACRAMENTO-AV., MONROE-ST., ALBANY AND COLORADO-AVS.
MADISON-ST. CARS, PARKS, BOULEVARDS, AND ALL PUBLIC ADVANTAGES.

Houses, finely constructed brick, $2,500 to $4,400.
12-room brick apartment houses for two families, $4,500 to $5,500.
Elegant cottages, all complete, $2,100 to $2,950.
Madison-st. stores and business lots, good investment.

S. E. GROSS & CO.,
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—SOLID INVESTMENTS—A CORNER on South Water-st.; a corner on Randolph; a large store on Franklin paying 8 per cent; 2 large stores on Randolph paying 7½ per cent net; large store on La Salle-st., near South Water; one tenant; 8 per cent. J. P. WHITE, Room 10, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3749 ELLIS-AV.—NEW BRICK house, 10 rooms, perfectly unique, with every modern device and improvement; construction guaranteed; immediate to cable cars and Illinois Central trains; $9,500—$3,500 cash, balance on long time. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—SEVERAL BEST BARgains on the street; $60,000 to $100,000; some large corners. J. P. WHITE, Room 10, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 10-ROOM DWELLING, READY April 15, in first-class neighborhood, south of 30th-st. and east of Wabash-av.; accessible by cable-car and I. C. Railway; gas-fixtures, furnace, and every modern convenience; P., D.-R., and K. on first floor; everything thorough and complete; price $8,000; will be sold if desired on cash payment of $750 to $1,500, balance monthly installments. PIERCE & WARE, 148 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33d-sts., fine 2-story and mansard stone-front house, detached, for $8,000, if taken at once. E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON CLARK-ST., NEAR 18th, brick store with flats above, and good lot; only $6,250. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES HOOD, 117 ADAMS EXpress Building: Wabash-av., near 33d-st., elegant 3-story and cellar residence, with every modern improvement. Groveland Park-av., fine new residence, near 32d-st.; very desirable. Also a number of desirable houses in Oakland and Hyde Park, convenient to I. C. R. R. Several acre tracts at great bargains.

FOR SALE—IN THE NEW WHOLESALE DIStrict—Two large new stores, with lease for 99 years of the lot at a rate less than 5 per cent on the present value, without change; one is well rented, the other will be soon; this is a better investment than to own the fee. J. P. WHITE, Room 10, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3638 STATE-ST., SUBSTANTIAL new building, 24x86, well rented; a fine investment; price low. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 54 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—VERNON-AV., NEAR 33d-st., 2-story and cellar brick residence in elegant order; lot 20x165; below value if sold this week. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, BRICK—No. 3116 Dearborn-st.; seven rooms, cement cellar, perfect houses. Call on Tuesday at house, or Owner Room 5, 130 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY building and lot No. 200 Fourth-av. by LEWIS UMLAUF, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$315 PER FOOT—MICHIGAN-AV., north of 35th-st., east front, lot 25x175. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—$6,500—47 HONORE-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms, electric bells, speaking-tubes, bathroom, furnace, and all modern improvements; fine barn and carriage house; possession at once. Call on owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 332 Washington-st., Room 6.

North Side.

FOR SALE—75X120 FEET, CORNER CHICAGO-av. and Franklin-st., vacant or with building. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

North Side.

FOR SALE—NO. 667 LA SALLE-AV.—A BRICK house with lot; house in first-rate order, and in one of the most desirable locations, at the unusual price of $7,500 if taken at once. Terms easy. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48 BELLEVUE PLACE—DELIGHTful house of twelve rooms, cabinet finish of hard woods; modern in every respect; choicest location on North Side; look at it before buying elsewhere. As an investment can guarantee to be rented to pay over 8 per cent net. F. C. POPE, Owner, 8 Pacific-av.

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$500 TO $1,500.
A HOME OF YOUR OWN.
$15 to $20 a month pays for it; also 8 years' free pass to the city; three houses well built and healthily located; the best investment in Cook Co.; call 7 to 6.
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FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NORTH AND WEST Evanston, houses and lots at a bargain; monthly payments will buy a home; free ride to see property. Houses to rent low. C. B. BROWNE, 41 S. Clark.

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FOR SALE—If you want the best bargains in lots, either for home or investment, go to Park Manor, which has the handsomest houses, best street improvements, and best R. R. facilities in or about Chicago. Three R. R. and cable lines; 5-cent fare on latter; also reached by Grand-boulevard drive. Selling fast. T. P. KEEFE, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIDGELAND, ONLY A FEW minutes' ride from city on C. & N. W. R. R.; a beautiful little 8-room cottage, with 75x185 feet of ground and good barn; fine well and good cistern, beautiful shade and fruit trees, all in first-class order; will be sold at a bargain; this is a first-class opportunity for party with moderate means to secure a comfortable home within easy reach of the city. POLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—HOUSES, LOTS, and acre property. FREDERICK H. WOOD, 39 River-st. Telephone, 5533.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at prices and terms to suit everybody. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES AT WINDSOR PARK—suitable to subdivide and retail; buildings on all sides; macadamized street and waterpipe and sidewalk; also 7 acres on lake shore, wooded, with riparian rights, at 78th-st., near depot; bargains. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BUENA PARK, LAKE VIEW.
BY OWNER—BEAUTIFUL NEW SUBURBAN HOMES.
Only 20 minutes' ride from Madison-st. by the Chicago & Evanston R. R. Houses finished in hardwood; modern and artistic in every respect. Lot 50 or 100x200 feet deep; streets are macadamized, stone curbing, stone sidewalks, and large elm trees.
Prices from $10,000 to $20,000. Ready for occupancy April 15.
Bargains given desirable parties.
Can be found at my office in the forenoon and at Buena Park from 3:30 to 5 p. m.
HENRY A. KNOTT,
Room 19, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOUSE AND CORNER 142x251, finely located at Highland Park; $3,000, $40 monthly. J. T. DALE, 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 100X190 AT A great bargain. Address F. O. LYMAN, Winnetka, Illinois.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—10-ROOM BRICK house, modern improvements, street paved, and pays over 10 per cent. 164 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN FERNWOOD AT A SACRIfice; $10 down, $5 per month; best chance out. THOS. A. HILL, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, 10-ROOM BRICK house, modern improvements, street paved, and pays over 10 per cent. 164 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SUBURBAN homes in Cook County at less than improvements cost; 3 acres; fine building and favorable terms. For interview address P 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—BARGAIN, A CHOICE 8-room house and lot; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, sewerage, paved street, and everything complete; price $3,500; terms to suit. ANDREW PEARSON, 196 La Salle-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR RENT; RIVER Forest house; 8 rooms, stone cellar, furnace, mantel, grate, well, and cistern. 164 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston houses and choice lots; houses, 8 to 10 rooms, $25 to $50 a month. 164 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, with furnace; lot 50x172 feet; depot two blocks. $3,200. FREDERICK H. WOOD, 39 River-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK LOTS—ON LINE OF Wisconsin Central R. R. and C. & N. W. R. R.; 25 trains each way daily; also accessible by Madison-st. cars; 3,500 inhabitants; first-class schools, seven churches, good water-works and sewage system; liberal terms to parties wishing to build. B. G. HUNTINGTON, Room 2, 141 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS—AN ELEgant new 9-nine house; all modern improvements; must sell soon. T. C. HILL & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM 2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE NEAR KENWOOD Station; lot 100x150; fine new style house, $18,500; also good brick house, new style, near 44th-st. and lake, $8,250; several good houses at Hyde Park. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED property on or near lake shore, convenient to Illinois Central Railroad; trains every 10 minutes. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 1, 198 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE HOME IN WINNETKA, convenient to depot and lake; large grounds, shade and fruit trees, good barn, etc. Apply to GEO. McKINNEY, Winnetka.

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FOR SALE—BY M. C. COSGROVE & CO., 1034 O-st., Lincoln, Neb.: 10,000 acres in Frontier Co., Neb., from $5 to $10 per acre; 10,000 acres in Cheyenne Co., Neb., $5 per acre; 10,000 acres in Keith Co., Neb., at from $4 to $6 per acre; in Harlan, a very choice quarter section very cheap, school lands; pre-emption claims, etc., etc., in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. The great boom in farming lands has commenced in Nebraska. All the above lands were first choice, and can be secured on excellent terms.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES LEVEL UPLAND NEAR county seat and school in Howard County, Nebraska; 100 cultivated; $20 per acre if bought soon. Address B 35, Tribune office.

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WANTED—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED real estate; West Side; we are having a good inquiry by cash buyers. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—SMALL PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPerty, $10,000, on 31st-st. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES THAT we can sell from $6,000 to $10,000; have customers. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED real estate, West Side, of which we make a specialty, and for which we are having a good demand. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—RESIDENCE WORTH $15,000 TO $20,000, south of 31st-st., east of Wabash-av.; no basement; will go as far as 47th-st. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—OWNERS WISHING TO MAKE quick sale of West Side real estate will do well to leave particulars NOW at this office. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACRE TRACT TO SUBDIVIDE BEtween city limits and Sixty-third-st., east of State, on railroad or cable road. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

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MERCHANT TAILORING TAKEN IN PART for new upright piano. Address H 19, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—SHADE TREES FOR SUBURban lots. P 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK GENeral merchandise, 1,700 acres good pine and oak tillable land and iron ore on it, situated near Iron Mountain and Cape Girardeau & South Western Railroads, in Wayne County. Address THOS. F. ESTES, Williamsville, Mo.

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FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—NOS. 191, 193, 199, Fulton-st. will be sold at bargain; S. E. cor. Adams and Green-st., cottage, $250. D. S. PLACE & CO., Removed to 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

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SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON installments. References. Address W 99, Tribune.

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FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address L 77, Tribune office.

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PERSONAL—A REFINED, SWEET-TEMPERED widow will correspond with a true gentleman; object matrimony. H 72, Tribune office.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

"I Feel So Well."

"I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. "Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unfit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about, but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensations across me, and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I hardly know myself. I feel so well."

Polka Dots.

The swell's summer raiment will be profuse in polka dots.

THE SHADOWS OF LONDON

GASLIGHT GLIMPSES AT THE DARK SIDE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Some of the Weird Figures Which Pass in Ghastly Procession Through the Crime-Haunted Streets of the Great City—Beings Whose Sin-Darkened Souls Flit Across the Scene, Casting a Gloom Over Those They Meet—People Who Haunt the Shadows and Are Haunted by Them.

Annie Wakeman in the Philadelphia *Record:* London's shadows represent both men and women. They are human shadows, strange and uncanny. We will take the women, for example. Many streets have more than their quota. The Haymarket region is one. Where the shadows are heaviest lies the place known as the "Cri Promenade," because it is round about the Criterion Theatre and the Haymarket. Many a young man in the full sunshine of wealth and happiness passes under these human shadows. Lo! his heart grows heavy, his purse light, his steps unsteady, his eyes bleary. Yet he haunts the shadows and in turn is haunted by them. Let us watch him. See, he comes on the scene in evening dress, with his light overcoat thrown over his arm. The time is now, in early spring, the only warmish night we've had. Yet it is a chilly risk, that evening suit. But "Pshaw!" says the youth; "I shan't be a minute; it's only a step from the theatre to the club; so here goes." He lights his cigar and tips a nod to the flower-girl selling her buttonhole bouquets: "No, Polly, don't want any; thanks—got one, and been to the theatre; but here's the price of a glass for old times sake." So he hands the poor white-faced girl a couple of pence. He is generous, this gay youth, and her white face troubles him.

Where does she go directly? Not to a "pub" always. No; she chooses a coffee-stall round the side street. This coffee-stall is the mushroom growth of an hour. It is run up in tent-like fashion at a convenient corner. Its business is of the night: it is a thing of shadows. Such a feast will twopence buy! A "basin" of coffee (for they call a small bowl a basin over here), a saveloy, and a bun, all for twopence! Think of it! The flower-girl greedily devours her supper, and because the lad who runs the stall gives her a small extra bun she returns the gift with a flower, a "daffy," or daffydowndilly," as the flower-girls call "daffodils." The youth puts it in his buttonhole and says in broad cockney: "Sharn't Oi be smart, doncherknow?"

The flower-girl has always been "a flower-girl." It would seem as if she had been born in Covent Garden Market, whence she daily replenishes her fragile stock in trade. Her mother was a flower-girl before her, and a small baby she herself has in her poor room she calls "home," somewhere about Westminster parish way, will grow up to be a flower-girl. Of course, she lives in the parish distinguished alike for palaces and hovels, or if she do not then she lives across the Thames in the purlieus of the Surrey side. The baby, or, as she says, the "boiby," is being "minded" by a little girl sister whom the Board School Guardians compel to attend school daytimes, and exact of her big sister, after the fashion of legal Shylocks, the stipendiary school fee. But "Mary Jane" doesn't have to go to school nights, so she "minds" the "boiby."

A couple of hours ago we should have seen the pair in the tenement-house courtyard, dancing to the strains of a street-organ, one of the perambulating piano kind. "The boiby" sits on Mary Jane's hip, kicking its dirty little blue-red feet about and crowing wildly. Mary Jane, with all the crowd of neighbors' youngsters, is dancing like a sylph. Bless you! these waifs of the street know the airs of the "Mikado" backwards, and last week an enterprising organ man bloomed out in a tune or two from "Ruddygore." "But them there Bloody-gore tunes ain' no good; they're too beastly slow; the Mickardow is a sight more go in 'em." Thus criticises Mary Jane and her followers. None of them would be guilty of pronouncing Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera as it is spelled. And as the word "bloody" is synonomous with all that is low and vile among the denizens of London's slums it most fitly describes the contempt they have for the new opera as a "dancing" piece.

Bloody is the strongest adjective-oath in the low street calendars. Yet the word has a history dating from the days of Queen Elizabeth. When this maiden Queen Bess sat on the throne of England a chivalrous oath of the knights was one in the name of the Queen. Uncovering the head and looking toward her castle they would exclaim, when wishing to intensify a statement, "By our Lady Bess." On the other hand the Queen had many enemies among her subjects. These would mutter under their breath in accents of imprecation "Bloody Bess," the word coined by speaking "by—our—lady" quickly. Henceforth the adjective indicated loathing and insult. Low-class Londoners do not often swear in the sense of taking God's name in vain. Their swearing is mostly confined to a reckless flinging about of this sanguinary epithet, which I've written with bated breath, so accustomed have I grown to regarding the word as the veriest leprosy of speech.

All this time you've been wondering whereabouts is the "boiby's" father, and what is the "boiby's" name. Well, it hasn't got any name except a front one, which is most likely "Arthur" or "Harry," in the latter case without an "H"; in the former case with the same letter as an ornamental prefix. But the father, you persist? Well, "Polly" calls him the "Guv'nor," and denominates him as a "reg'lar swell." Alas! his "Governorship" was of short duration, and his quitclaim he signed himself to the sum of a five-pound note at most. The flower-girl has lived her romance, and bears her living "shadow" as its fruition. She is not, however, a confirmed street wanton. Her traffic in flowers, perhaps, has refined her above that. Perhaps, also, our young swell "Lord Blank" is the "Governor." If so, Polly will never tell, or, as she would express it, "Oi'll never split on 'im, not loikely." Poor Polly! She has a rasping cough from exposure in the night air too soon after the baby come. She will ere long traverse "the vale of shadows," and Lord Blank, if he hears of it, will say: "Poor old girl," and will send "Mary Jane" another £5 note to put decently away the thin, wasted girl whom he knew for a season.

This is not a fancied case. It is only one tale of many I know to be true. These tales I keep "locked up in my memory." I could give you the names, but what purpose would that serve? I am not a Government detective, forsooth.

Lord Blank, after giving Polly the price of her modest supper, strolls on with his cigar and his thoughts. But he does not go to the club. Why? Because a dark-eyed siren stays his steps when within 100 yards of the door. She is faultlessly dressed and possessed of a bold, hard style of beauty. She is one of many. Swells allude to the sort in a slangy sort of way as "the Lotties and the Totties of the pavement." The French call them "nymphs de pave." Like the poor, we have them "always with us." Lottie says: "Dear old chappie, I'm precious hungry; let's have a bite of supper." They mostly are hungry, and even if they be not they say so, because from a certain well-known restaurant not 100 rods away they receive commissions for bringing customers. These commissions are only paid to the best-looking, best-mannered damsels, who will be a credit (Heaven save the mark!) to the supper-rooms.

Lord Blank doesn't care much about the supper, but it's a place to talk, and it's lots of fun to see "Lottie" coquet over her wine and hear her keen, sharp wit. Somehow all she says has for his ears a zest unknown to the drawing-room belle, my Lady This or That. Her ladyship's talk is insipid. But Lottie! why, she knows every scandal of the London streets. She is pitiless in her derision, and, O, so droll! she orders the most expensive champagne, which is not necessarily of the best, either. The more inferior the wine and the more it costs the greater will be her commission. See? She certainly is pretty of face and has a soft voice. As she warms up with the wine her laugh grows hard and mirthless, her voice boisterous. But by that stage of the game the pair are ready to take leave. They jump into a hansom cab, and we may not pursue them farther. The shadows have grown very deep.

This is an incident with which my heart's volume of "Shadows of London Town" fairly bristles over. Of a less fragmentary character is another "o'er true" tale I indite for your perusal. Once a girl like Lottie five years ago began as she is doing now. The toy of various idle hours of men of fashion, she grew cynical and became a "Becky Sharp" in her greed for money, lacking poor Becky's womanly side. She had the money, you may be sure. More than once she kept family secrets with golden seals of silence. Dresses, jewels, food, and wines of the best she had. In a luckless hour for her prosperity she met a music-hall singer, and what she called "her heart" she confided to his keeping. They didn't exactly get married, but they "took up house" together. The money melted away. They quarreled. Next came blows, and all the time they drank. Not champagne, but beer and brandy and gin. One night she left him. There she goes down by that "pub," "The Cat and Rabbit." She is begging "the price of a drop of gin, for the love of Heaven." She is not yet 30 years old, and stands today "a thing of the gutter," bartering her favors for a glass of spirits at the nearest gin palace. One day she will tumble out of life, as she tumbled into the street life, unknown. That girl "tumbled" into infamy at 16. But she was born in Nottinghamshire among the lace-workers' looms. Some traveling "show" lured her to London. With not any talent for the stage, her face was her fortune while it lasted in its beauty. But now—ugh! what a black shadow it is, a thunder cloud in its intensity.

Heigho, the night wanes. You begin to reproach me. You are surfeited with my chapters. Very well, it is 5 o'clock; let's go home. We meet three shadows on our way, but these are thus dark from the color of their faces, not their hearts. These faces are sooty. They are chimney-sweeps, plying their trade at early dawn. Now they go to a second job; they sing a merry song; their bags of soot are slung over their shoulders; their faces are black with the falling bits from the chimneys; their teeth are gleaming white—simple, honest folk. Pleasant shadows these.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Made Him Run Up His Flag—The Feat of a Daring Young Patriot.

CHICAGO, April 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An article in your issue of last Thursday, entitled "A Young Patriot," recalls to mind a Michigan incident of the War no less worthy of remembrance.

During the War the Village of Constantine was noted as one of the most intensely loyal and patriotic communities in the country. As company after company, raised in the vicinity, departed for the front they left behind a people whose love of country deepened with their anxiety for and sympathy with those in the field. The custom for every household to attest its loyalty by a display of the American flag grew until no one could neglect or refuse to comply with it without standing in open defiance of the strongest public sentiment. The few Copperheads of the town, who made up in bitterness what they lacked in numbers, yielded one by one with great reluctance. One of the last was a prominent merchant, who had hardly cared to conceal the fact that his heart was with the Confederacy.

The village possessed an old field-piece which, though rusty, served admirably to celebrate Union victories. Upon one occasion the "artillery," having been loaded to the muzzle, was drawn up in front of the store in question and the suggestion made to the proprietor that it would be well for him to "hang out the flag."

"I know of no law compelling me to do so," he replied.

Promptly following the reply the old cannon was discharged with a report that shattered many of the windows in the store. The suggestion was then made to the proprietor that in case he did not run up the flag the boys might turn the muzzle into the door next time. He waited no longer to have the law pointed out, but promptly hung his colors "on the outer wall." From that date the Union flag was seen everywhere in the village.

The aggregate patriotism of the village was represented by a large flag that floated from a liberty-pole 110 feet high. One morning the rope was found cut and the banner lying in the dust of the street. Like wildfire the news ran over the town, and at once the whole people gathered around the pole in an impromptu indignation meeting. No cleats or other means of ascent had been placed upon the pole, the staple through which the flag rope ran was a closed one, and it seemed impossible to replace the flag. Ladders were quickly spliced together which, when raised against the pole, reached above the cross-tree, to a hight in all of about seventy-five feet. It was found, however, that under the weight of the ladders the slender pole bent and swayed so much that no man dared to attempt the ascent.

While men were casting about for some other plan a minister's son, a mere lad, appeared upon the scene equipped with a gimlet, hatchet, and new staple. Speaking to no one, but passing the rope through the staple and throwing the flag over his shoulder he started up the ladder. Making his way rapidly to the cross-trees he halted a moment and looked down as if daunted at the risks that rose above him. It was only a moment. The crowd that had held its breath as he was going up broke into a cheer, and casting fear to the winds the boy resumed his upward course. The intense desire of all to see the flag replaced prevented any remonstrance. Up, up, beyond the ladders went the boy, climbing the bare pole nearly to the old staple. There he fixed the new one firmly in place and gave the banner to the breeze again. The cheer that greeted his success will not be forgotten by those who heard it. His descent was even more perilous, but made in safety to his friends, who gave him a hero's welcome at the foot.

Foolhardy some will say. Let such be reminded that it was this same patriotic spirit that would do all and dare all for the sentimental love of country alone that made the North invincible in the struggle. The young men who possess that spirit and courage are those who come to the front. The hero of the foregoing incident has now his home among us and is recognized as one of the rising young men of Chicago. At the risk of giving offense to him I thus introduce your readers to D. O. Lautz of No. 11 Michigan avenue. M.

OUR AMERICAN GIRLS.

How They Compare with Their Transatlantic Sisters.

A contemporary says: "In England out-of-door exercise prevents decay, and women of 40 compare favorably with our women of 25."

Let us compare this statement with that of a thoughtful American traveler, who went from town to town and carefully made note of the appearance of Englishwomen. As a physician he was interested to test the truth of assertions familiar to him from childhood, and this is his verdict: "I was greatly disappointed in the general appearance of the ladies; they were not as fresh or as youthful as our own, and at 40 most of them inclined to excessive stoutness. They lack the elasticity of our women. One family whose members are about equally divided between America and England, assured me that the American climate caused the junior members of the family to grow gray under 30, while in England the hair seldom turns before 50 or 60. The cause could not be found in change of diet, as in this case the old family customs were kept up on both sides of the water. It must be largely due to our climate."

This statement answers one point made by our critic, who goes on to say "that American girls prefer lily complexions and small feet at the expense of health and comfort." As a matter of fact our schools and colleges are full of young women who wear thick boots, take long walks, accustom themselves to vigorous gymnastic exercises, and care nothing whatever for complexions. Many of these young women are experts at tennis, and not a few are captains of boating crews which would do honor to any boys' college in the land. These old-time criticisms are out of date.

Take her for all in all, the American girl is a sensible, practical, and versatile creation; she suits us, and seems to suit our friends over the water, who never lose an opportunity to obtain an American wife.

It is about time to stop criticising our girls and look after the boys, who are in danger of becoming weak and effeminate by reason of late hours and the constant use of the deadly cigaret.—*Hudson (N. Y.) Register.*

The Physical Training of Girls.

It is not uncommon for members of the medical profession to inveigh against the almost world-wide neglect of the important elements of amusement and physical training in girls' schools. That so little has been accomplished in the direction of correcting the evil is probably to be attributed to the fact that those who have treated of the subject publicly have for the most part contented themselves with portraying and condemning the existing state of things, and have made no very definit or practicable proposals for remedying it. A striking exception is to be found in an address lately read before the Gloucestershire Branch of the British Medical Association by Dr. Rayner W. Batten, senior physician to the Gloucester Infirmary, as we find it published in the *British Medical Journal.* The speaker did not restrict himself to tracing the increased prevalence of anaemia and the like largely to the neglect of girls' physical education, but outlined what seems to be a very practicable and attractive scheme for providing school-girls with a due amount of open-air exercise, having the character not of a perfunctory routine, but of wholesome and invigorating sport. He would have at least two half-holidays a week devoted to games played in a large open space, and, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary, every girl required to take part and to wear a suitable costume. He properly lays stress on the need of varying the games, and justifies the requirement by calling attention to the lack of symmetrical development in the devotees of any one form of exercise, specifying "the contracted chest and the stoop of a mere cyclist." Among the exercises that he would have practiced are swimming, fencing, cricket, foot-ball, fives, tennis, and such games of speed and endurance as prisoners' base, cross-touch, etc. Dr. Batten thinks that the governing bodies of the higher schools should first be led to move in the matter, and he urges that it is the duty of medical men to seek by all means to influence them to do so.—*New York Medical Journal.*

THE BOOKS THAT SELL.

Price and Binding Important Elements of Literary Success.

"Copyright has a great deal more to do with it than anything else," said a Broadway bookseller when he was asked what kind of books he sold the most of. "It is a matter of price with the average public, I mean. Pirated English works outsell the books of American writers because there is no copyright on the English books, and they are accordingly low-priced. A new American book will occasionally sell well for a few weeks, but I am talking about average sales. Next to the Bible, Shakspeare, and Dickens, the best selling book is Tennyson's poems. There is no copyright and they can be gotten out very cheaply. You can get a first rate edition of Tennyson for $1. After Tennyson in popularity come Thackeray, Walter Scott, Milton, Byron, and miscellaneous English poets. The American poets are slow selling, because they are copyrighted and dear. Longfellow is still the best selling American poet, and after him come Whittier, Bryant, Aldrich, and Bret Harte.

"Next to cheapness, gaudy binding seems to be the principal attraction. When the two are joined nearly any sort of a book can be made to go. I remember the experience of a publisher, a friend of mine, that proves the truth of my view. He bought at an auction sale for a song plates of Southey's 'Thalaba' which once formed a part of a complete set of plates of Southey's works. My friend issued an edition of 'Thalaba' which, you know, is a lurid nightmare which no one understands and no one but the proof-reader has ever read through, bound it in an elaborate and attractive style, and threw it on the market as a holiday gift book at $1,50. It sold like hot cakes. Of course no one that bought it ever tried to unravel the delirious puzzle the book contained, but it was poetry, it bore the name of a well-known author, it was bound in a style that made it a good centre-table ornament, it was cheap—and that was enough.

"Cooper is the best selling American novelist. The copyright on his books expired long ago. The best selling single work ever written by an American is 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which is still protected by a copy right, and which still sells, summer and winter, thirty years after its first appearance, as though it was just out. My! my! but there has been money made out of that book. Mrs. Stowe has made more from it than from all her other works together, and three or four publishers have got rich from it.

"The introduction of the cheap paper editions has revolutionized our business, and that of the juvenile book writer as well. A dozen years ago we used to sell thousands of sets every year of books by Oliver Optic, Horatio Alger Jr., Elijah Kellogg, and others. Now we very rarely have a call for anything of the kind. The cheap paper libraries of detective and hunting adventures have driven the other and better books out of the market—the worse for the growing generation's morals, I should say."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

IMPERIAL FAMILY JARS.

Domestic Unhappiness in the Royal Prussian Household.

The Emperor and Empress live as separately as possible when in Berlin, and in the summer they usually go to different watering places. They take their meals separately, take exercise separately, and are never seen together in public. In the evening about 11 o'clock, when the Empress is surrounded by her maids of honor, the Emperor goes up-stairs to see her for a moment. At 10 o'clock every morning the Empress goes down to return the Emperor's visit. This is usually the only moment of the day on which the imperial couple converse without witnesses. The conversation is rarely respecting politics. The usual topics are the matrimonial alliances projected in the family, the next ball, the important audiences to be accorded, etc. The principal topic is the exceedingly strange state of affairs existing between the imperial couple and the household of the Prince Imperial, and of what behavior shall be adopted in consequence, even on the most unimportant occasions. It is now being more and more vividly realized that the hour is approaching when the successor will ascend the throne. The Emperor knows that his favorit Ministers will be dismissed and his work possibly all undone. The Empress feels that, as a widow, her residence in Berlin, or even in Germany, would be embittered by the new Empress, the Englishwoman with her mother's ideas, whose influence has already alienated from her the respect and affection of her son, and she has for some time past spoken of withdrawing to Rome.

In the palace of the Prince Imperial exasperation increases daily. The Prince Imperial is growing old in inaction. His father is too jealous of his power to allow his son the slightest share in the ruling of the Empire or the management of civil or military affairs. But the causes of the mutual dislike are complex. The authority of the head of the family is a sacred principle with the Hohenzollerns, and may be pushed to its extremest limit. At the age of 50 the present sovereign was still Prince Royal, and although the reigning sovereign was only his brother, he and his wife were forced to submit to the caprices and often silly rules of the then King. In their turn the Emperor and Empress now exercise their authority over the Prince and Princess Imperial with almost inconceivable strictness. The Prince Imperial cannot make a move, nor spend a sum of money, without consulting his father, and he is made to realize his dependence keenly. The Princess Imperial cannot even engage a maid of honor for herself, or a governess for her daughters, cannot travel even, without the consent of her haughty and often insulting mother-in-law. On the other hand, the Prince Imperial is on bad terms with his son Prince William, who has robbed him of his popularity in the army by parading his devotion to the Emperor, his grandfather. In consequence, of course, the imperial couple ostentatiously make much of their grandson and his family. The result of all this is family jars that are even displayed to the public at the Court balls; and the end is easy to predict and not far off.—*Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter.*

Aids to Beauty Found at Nice.

A friend just back from Nice tells me that from curiosity he went round the hotels to see what unclaimed properties were lying in their bureaus. To be able to inspect them well he pretended to have something to claim. The show of jewelry was small. When caskets were not carried off in flight they were claimed by telegraph. But aids to beauty and evidences abounded of how when nature fails art steps in to set tottering mouths right, to cover denuded heads, and to fill out flattened chests. My friend had no idea to what extent contrivance had been pushed in the manufacture of supplemental busts and hips. Of the former he was able to bear away a few specimens which he has dissected, not with the scalpel, but with the scissors. They are beautifully elastic, a quality derived from the fine wire springs inside. These springs are set in a layer of horsehair and have an outer coating of soft and tough silk into which eider-down is quilted. It keeps out of sight and touch everything harsh and metallic. The artfully contrived bust resists the tight tailor-made corsage just like natural roundness, and is sufficiently yielding not to start the seams. Its effects would take in the most practiced eye.—*London Truth.*

Human Love.

There is a story told
In Eastern tents, when autumn nights grow cold,
And round the fire the Mongol shepherds sit,
With grave responses listening unto it:
Once, on the errands of his mercy bent,
Buddha, the holy and benevolent,
Met a fell monster, huge and fierce of look,
Whose awful voice the hills and forests shook.
"O, son of peace," the giant cried, "thy fate
Is sealed at last, and love shall yield to hate."
The unarmed Buddha, looking, with no trace
Of fear or anger, into the monster's face,
In pity said, "Even thee I love."
Lo! as he spoke the sky-tall terror sank
To hand-breadth size—the huge abhorrence shrank
Into the form and fashion of a dove,
And where the thunder of its rage was heard,
Circling above him sweetly sang the bird—
"Hate hath no charm for Love," so ran the song,
"And peace, unweaponed, conquers every wrong."

SINGULAR WEDDING NOTICES.

Marriage Announcements Made in England a Century Ago.

New York *Telegram:* A curious feature of the marriage announcements of the last century was the details they embraced respecting the dowry and personal charms of the bride. Our forefathers do not appear to have been backward at making known the fortunes they had obtained with their wives. Matters that we should regard as belonging to ourselves, or at the most to our intimate friends, were given to the world with trumpet-like sound. One can hardly pick up a magazine or newspaper of the period without finding wedding notices similar to the following, which is drawn from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1781:

"Married, the Rev. Mr. Rogner Walna of York, about 26 years of age, to a Lincolnshire lady, upward of 80, with whom he is to have £8,000 in money, £300 per annum, and a coach and four during life only." How long this unequal pair enjoyed matrimonial bliss I am not in a position to state. He certainly got a good fortune with his dame, but one is disposed to think that a union at the price is not to be envied when so many lovely women are prepared to give heart and hand to worthy men and add poetry to the prose of life.

In the same periodical of March, 1735, we read:

"John Parry, Esq., of Carmarthenshire, married to a daughter of Walter Lloyd, Esq., member of that county; a fortune of £8,000."

Another announcement of the same month and year in the same magazine says:

"The Earl of Antrim of Ireland to Miss Betty Pennefeather, a celebrated beauty and toast of that kingdom."

It may be inferred, as a fortune is not mentioned, the noble Earl preferred beauty to money, and that the charms of Miss Pennefeather made amends for the lack of gold.

The Leeds *Intelligencer* for July 3, 1764, stated:

"Thursday last was married Mr. John Wormaid of this town, merchant, to Miss Rebecca Thompson, daughter of the late —— Thompson, Esq., of Stamcliffe Hall, near Batley, an agreeable young lady with a fortune of upwards of £4,000."

In the same journal of Sept. 4 following appears an announcement, as under:

"Yesterday morning was married the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Vicar of Otley, to Miss Nancy Furness of the same place, a most agreeable young lady, endowed with all the qualifications necessary to make the marriage state happy."

Respecting wedding dowries, it is said that about the year 1770 a tradesman was residing in London who had disposed of eleven daughters in marriage, and as a fortune for each he had given their weight in halfpence. It is suggested that they were rather bulky, as the lightest of them weighed £50 10s 8d.

Toward the close of the century the announcements of marriages were somewhat toned down, as the following, culled from the newspapers, shows. One dated Jan. 5, 1789, states:

"Sunday se'nnight, at St. Aulkman's Church, Shrewsbury, A. Holbecks, Esq., of Slowley Hill, near Coleshill, in this county, to Mrs. Ashby of Shrewsbury, a very agreeable lady, with a good fortune."

In the paper dated for Jan. 2, 1792, we read:

"Yesterday, at St. Martin's Church, William Lucas, Esq., of Holywell, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Legge, only daughter of the late Mr. Francis Legge, builder, of this town; an agreeable young lady, with a handsome fortune."

The 29th of October, 1798, we find an account of the marriage of "an agreeable lady with a genteel fortune." And in April, 1783, we find it stated that the marriage of Mr. George Donisthorpe to the agreeable Mrs. Mary Barker took place; there is not any mention of money. It is said that the following, one of the latest instances of this kind of announcement, appeared in "Aris' Birmingham Gazette" for July 14, 1800. It records the marriage of the Rt.-Hon. Mr. Canning, Under-Secretary of State, to Miss Scott, sister of the Marchioness of Tichfield, "with £100,000 fortune."

MOTHER AND SON.

The Tender Affection of the Younger Dumas for His Parent.

Some details have recently been given to the world respecting the mother of the younger Dumas. She was not, as has frequently been asserted, a woman of the lower classes, unintelligent and uneducated. She was of a respectable family at Rouen, was married early in life to a man whom she never loved, and from whom she separated very soon after their union. She came to Paris and adopted the trade of a dressmaker. Chance threw her in the way of Alexandre Dumas, then earning a salary of $300 a year; they were mutually attracted, and a serious love affair ensued. After their separation a few years later, Mme. L—— worked hard to rear and educate her child. Some of the early years of his manhood he passed with his father; the rest of his existence was devoted to his fond and careful mother. It was in the pleasant little home that she formed for him that he began his literary career. For four years the mother and son lived together in an existence made up of order and economy. The young man wrote several novels, and was employed on two or three papers. Then, in 1852, came the great success of "La Dame aux Camélias," and fame came, with fortune in her train, to the modest abode of the young author. To the honor of the younger Dumas be it said, that his first action on his accession to comparative wealth was the settlement of a pension on his mother. Henceforward the cares and trials of Mme. L—— were at an end. She refused to leave the modest suite of apartments on the Rue Pigalle where she and her son had dwelt together, and it was there that she died in his arms in 1868. She had always proudly refused to accept anything from the elder Dumas after their final separation, yet she was accustomed to speak of him with smiling indulgence as of a spoiled child, who had never learned wisdom, either from age or reverses of fortune. She carefully preserved till the day of her death a table he had given her, and on which two of his greatest dramas, "Christina of Sweden" and "Henri III." had been written. She was famous for her preserves, and for several autumns she sent some jars of them to the abode of the author of "Monte Cristo," who was then living on the Boulevard Malesherbes. She forgave him—had she not her son beside her, that son in whom her whole life was bound up?—*Paris Letter.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Upton's Infantry Tactics.

CHICAGO, April 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please tell me what system of military tactics is now used in the United States army? QUIZ.

Tax Limitation.

CHICAGO, April 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The legislative committee stands oscillating before the "boodlers' trap," and who knows or realizes how soon and quick it may fall in? Under the old system, if not shielded by the local Assessors, the "gangs" could swell the tax-levy up to .30. The State Board should have the power to equalize between counties, and if not sufficient revenue can be raised for State purposes to raise the assessment of all counties 5 but no more than 10 per cent. This would tend to an honest assessment return by the local Assessors. J. SCHMELTZ.

Canal and River.

PERU, Ill., April 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you call the attention of the Canal Commissioners to the outlet half a mile east of the canal where it enters the river? At high water the current rushes through this outlet, and immediately below it the current slackens, the sediment is deposited in the river bed, and a bar is formed at the mouth of the canal. The honorable Board of Commissioners are doubtless aware of the case above mentioned, as they were compelled to dredge it last summer. Two miles below Peru is another outlet drawing off the current, and below it the bed of the river is filling up. Three miles below this and high water brings precisely similar results below Spring Creek. One mile below this, at the foot of Tree Top bar, is another outlet into Mud Lake, and the river bed is slowly but steadily filling. Only one mile below the last mentioned is still another outlet across the Widow Jetter's, land in the head of Smith's Lake, and the result is identical with those above. This takes you seven miles down the river, and between that point and the Henry dam there is quite a number of outlets similar in cause and effect to those above mentioned. I would like to see the pool drawn off by opening the gates at the Henry lock, giving inexperienced seekers for information an opportunity to see the effect of fifteen years' locking and damming a river of lakes. I understand our honorable Board of Commission ers draw a salary of $5 per day, Sundays and holidays included, and I would respectfully suggest the propriety of an occasional visit of inspection and a little careful study of the situation, which demands prompt and careful attention if the Illinois is to continue to be classed as a navigable stream. It would seem that some way must be devised to confine the current within the river's banks, or, what would be cheaper, more sensible, and more practical, "undam" the river, cut a channel 300 feet wide and eighteen feet deep and send water from Lake Michigan down. In high water it would scarcely be perceptible, and in low water it would be a perfect godsend to people, to say nothing about the purity of water for horses, cattle, and fish.

The only class liable to object would be doctors, and I think even they would not object if they had any humanity in them. The Illinois River is stagnant and covered with a green scum in the autumn months that breeds disease and death. I, for one, say send the water down to the nearest point on the Illinois River, annually deepening instead of filling it up, as under the present order of things. If wisdom could prevail there would be no more dams built on the Illinois River, destroying farm property and depriving owners from their rich bottom lands to benefit—who? JOHN L. McCORMICK.

A Matter Deserving of Consideration.

CHICAGO, April 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The disfranchisement of voters under the new Election law is a matter of such serious nature that I desire to offer one word more in regard to it. In your reply to my recent letter you state that "the law provides that when the clerk of any precinct finds that a man is not located at the place where the registry locates him the clerk must leave a 'suspect notice' at the house and also mail one to the man at that address." You also say that the clerks have all sworn that they have complied with the law. If so, then either Uncle Sam's mails are very badly disorganized or else some clerk is guilty of perjury. The man I referred to received no suspect notice. Election Commissioner Oehne says: "The Commissioners can do nothing. . . . If the clerks have neglected their duty and thus caused people to lose their votes, such disfranchised persons ought to prosecute the clerks of their precincts." This is just where the trouble lies. The poor people and not the prominent citizens and lawyers are the ones most likely to be disfranchised in this way, and poor people have neither time nor money to prosecute a case in court. There must be a screw loose somewhere in a law that allows a man to be disfranchised and permits him no redress. Either the Election Commissioners should have the power to enforce the law to the fullest extent, and prevent neglect of duty, intentional or otherwise, on the part of precinct clerks, or else registration the day of election should be made possible in certain cases. The new law, badly enforced, is little better than the old one, and it is these little discrepancies in laws otherwise good that cause annoyance and distrust among poor people, and give a text to fellows like Parsons for their ravings. X. Y. Z.

Takes a Despondent View of It.

CHICAGO, April 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your great paper advocated the Inter-State Commerce bill, with its long and short haul clause. The bill makes the railroads arbitrary—in fact, pools them—just what they have been trying to do, but in fact not a pool, only a pretense. For every man knows that the dressed-beef shippers were getting from Chicago $40 per car rebate. From Kansas City and Omaha to Chicago $30 per car was paid on cattle, corn, and other products. An Inter-State Commerce bill requiring all roads that wished to haul inter-State products to apply to the Interior Department for a license requiring all roads to place every shipper on an equal footing and to stop discrimination was the only object of the bill. Will you please tell me how the Western farmer is to be benefited under the present bill? It now costs $2 more per head to ship cattle from the West to Chicago and fully $1 per head more to ship from Chicago to the East. The commission men say it will cost four cents more per bushel to ship corn. No doubt all other products will have to pay increased rates. In fact, all the railroads from terminal points are now pooled by an act of Congress, for they will not destroy their local business, which is 80 per cent of their earnings, to haul 20 per cent of through business.

Cullom says that the Boston & Albany Railroad may haul a car from Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and Chicago all in the same train at different rates. If this is the law the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Pennsylvania may haul flour from St. Paul to New York for 30 cents, and charge a Chicago miller from Chicago to New York 30 cents, and all go in the same train. Does not the Pennsylvania Railroad discriminate against Chicago in favor of St. Paul, for it would not get over 20 cents for the St. Paul flour, and in the same train charge the Chicago miller 30 cents? Could not the Chicago miller go into our local courts and show these facts, and would not the courts declare that they were discriminating against Chicago? What would become of Cullom's theory? If his theory is the law, the only course left for the Western farmer is to bill all products through to the seaboard and leave Chicago as a local station, and also all other terminal points. It looks to me as if the Western Congressman had put a yoke on the Western farmer. Our Representative, Mr. Dunham, understood the practical workings of the bill and made a splendid speech against it, but said he voted for the bill because all the Chicago newspapers were for it. So you are responsible for our representation. But what is to become of us poor Western farmers? You will notice that we have had 8,000 less cattle this week, yet the market drags and beef sells higher to the consumer. S. W. ALLERTON.

Recent Decisions of the Inter-State Commission.

CHICAGO, April 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your very pertinent criticism of the first official action of the Inter-State Commission deserves the gratitude of all shippers. Since this commission is now clothed with extraordinary power in the name of this great Nation its actions are the legitimate subject of public criticism, and its members should be taught to exercise great care in passing upon the important matters which necessarily come before it. Now, the very first official action of this commission, created by law into a legislative, judicial, and executive body, is open to grave criticism and causes a natural suspicion that its members have a more than friendly feeling for the very corporations they were appointed to keep in subjection. To begin with, the law which created this commission expressly prohibits the formation of pools or conspiracies by the railroads, and this prohibition was fully and comprehensively debated in both Houses of Congress, was bitterly fought by the corporations, and was so urgently demanded by the general public that even the Senate was compelled to adopt it, and it became the law of the land. So important was this provision regarded that the entire fight centered upon this and the "short haul" clause.

And yet this commission, acting in behalf of the people of this Nation, by their very first official action deliberately disobey this vital provision of the law creating them by treating with an illegal and prohibited pool, or association, as it prefers to call itself, and officially recognizing such inhibited pool—an association practically outlawed—listening to arguments by this association as the practical consolidation of all the roads in the South, and then granting the request of this association that the most beneficent feature of the law should be abrogated for ninety days. Next, another railroad—the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee—is permitted for ninety days also to defy the law, and now the Central and Union Pacific Railroads want a chance to defy it, too.

It is of no consequence that all the railroads in the country have exerted themselves to enforce this law in the harshest and most obnoxious manner possible; no matter if the Pacific roads have raised the rates of freight from San Francisco to Chicago from $1 per 100 to $4 per 100 on dry hides in pressed bales; no matter if all the old pools are continued in effect and large sums of money illegally deposited to be forfeited by the various roads in the case of their obeying the law. O, no! These Commissioners are just now more interested in helping the poor railroads, and have no time to regard the wrongs to redress which and prevent which this law was framed and this commission created.

Perhaps the commission did not fully realize that in treating with or recognizing "The Southern Railway and Steamship Association" they were setting the pernicious example of violating the letter as well as the spirit of the law which made them, and possibly they may, when setting about the investigation which they promise, recall their wrongful decision, rebuke the pretensions of all unlawful associations, and treat each individual railroad upon its own individual merits. If not, the power that made can unmake, and the people of this country will hardly submit tamely to such wanton usurpation of power as this commission has given evidence of intending to assume. These Commissioners, not yet confirmed by the Senate, will be forced to give way to other men who will at least attempt to pay some attention to both the letter and the spirit of this very beneficent law. CHARLES A. WINSHIP.

Fussiness.

There is no foe to domestic peace and comfort like that of fussiness. It arises largely from a lack of system or plan, and from too great attention to minor details. Some housekeepers have the habit of stirring up everything at once. They begin their day's work anywhere, without any relation to what is most urgent or necessary to be accomplished. They lose sight of the always excellent rule, one thing at a time, and that first which is most important. It is a good plan to sit quietly down at the beginning of each day and take a survey of the domestic field, decide what must be done, and what, in case of lack of time or the intervention of other duties, may be put off, and then set to work without undue haste to perform necessary duties. Learn to do it quietly, without noise. Be careful to take no useless steps. There is a vast amount of strength expended in this way and nervous energy wasted.—*Household World.*

Strange Scene in a Court-Room.

At Port Douglas Ellen Thompson was charged with shooting her husband in October last, and John Morrison was brought up for bearing a hand. The skull of old Thompson was brought into court to show the bullet-hole, and it gave an aged bony grin at the two prisoners. Ellen was deeply affected—in other words, she cursed the relic with a far-reaching curse, and then descending to particulars she howled anathemas at every separate bone, and uttered profane language regarding the hollow where the brain used to be. She was carried out leaving a heap of broken commandments behind her, and the last that was heard of her that day was a streak of profane language in the cell below. The skull took it all quite calmly.—*Queensland Gazette.*

If you would save time and money take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and none other. 25c.